

Defense Language Institute
United States of America

**Student
Text**

American Language Course

**Volume
1100**

**Elementary
Phase**

April 1967

FOREWORD

This book is the first of four volumes in the Elementary Phase of the American Language Course. The course consists of three phases: the Elementary Phase (Volumes 1100, 1200, 1300, and 1400); the Intermediate Phase (Volumes 2100, 2200, 2300, and 2400); and the Specialized Phase, in which the student concentrates on the technical vocabulary of one of several military specialties such as flying, ordnance, electronics, etc. Each volume of the American Language Course is accompanied by a set of similarly numbered prerecorded tapes which provide aural-oral exercises coordinated with the contents of the volume. Special student texts and workbooks, instructor texts, tests, and other materials have also been prepared for use with these volumes.

The American Language Course is designed for an intensive full-time language training program to provide non-English-speaking military personnel with sufficient skill in English to enable them to pursue further training in various schools of the Department of Defense of the United States of America.

The American Language Course is published by the Defense Language Institute English Language School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. All inquiries concerning this material, including requests for authorization to reproduce, should be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute (DLI-T), U.S. Naval Station (Anacostia Annex), Washington, D.C., 20390.



C.W. CHANEY
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director
Defense Language Institute

GUIDE FOR INSTRUCTORS

Introduction

This is the first volume in the elementary phase of the American Language Course for foreign students. It is accompanied by 30 prerecorded tapes and by the Student Workbook 1100-1400. There is also an Instructor Text for books 1100-1400 containing an outline of major structures and special notes on the study guides and on sounds and intonation.

Objectives

The object of the instruction outlined in this volume is to begin the development of an ability in the student to use the English language. You will notice that this student text is intended to introduce the student to vocabulary and structures in American English with emphasis on pronunciation and aural comprehension.

Methods of Presentation

The units contain dialog material and a variety of drills and exercises. The conversational dialogs should be practiced in classroom and language laboratory drill until the students are able to speak the parts of each dialog easily.

Students generally learn by doing; therefore, you should concentrate on practices involving the students in learning situations rather than on what you are going to explain to them. For this reason explanations have been held to a minimum in this volume. Be sure your students know the homework they are to do before they come to the next class. Carefully explain the purpose and the pattern of each drill. A confused student often practices errors and wastes time in an unprofitable activity.

Prerecorded Tapes

Each prerecorded tape provides material for laboratory instruction. Each tape is numbered to correspond to the classroom unit it supports. The tapes require the student to participate by recording his voice in a variety of drills.

It is important that each student know exactly what he is to do in the laboratory. He should also know all vocabulary items and grammatical structures. It is also necessary that the student have some guided practice in pronunciation of new terms so that his practice helps him sharpen his aural comprehension and improve his fluency.

Student Workbook Assignments

The Student Workbook, Volume 1100-1400, contains homework assignments related to the units in this book. Note carefully that some of the homework is designed as review of material taught in class, and that some is designed as preparation for the classwork to come. Be sure the student understands this. Some workbook exercises employ programming techniques and provide their own answers. It will not be necessary for you to "correct" them. The student should do this himself.

It may be wise to skim through a few completed programmed exercises early in the course to be sure the students understand how to respond to them.

CONTENTS

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1101	1
1102	41
1103	73
1104	99
1105	123
1106	149
1107	175
1108	203
1109	229
1110	253
Appendix	281
Index	299

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1101

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Be - Present Tense

Simple Plurals

This/That: These/Those

Be - Contractions

Present Tense

Affirmative Questions

Short Affirmative Answers

Negative Statements

Contracted Negative Statements

Full and Contracted Forms

A/An

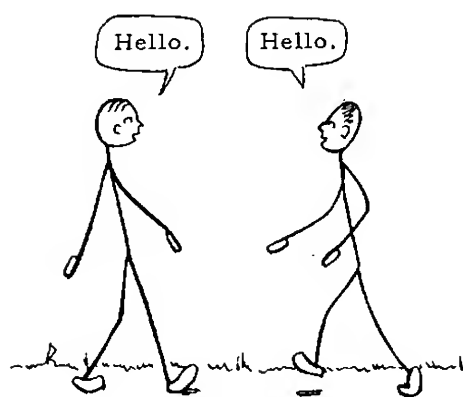
Who/What

Sound and Intonation

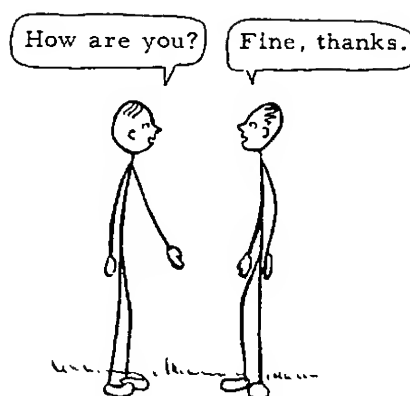
/ i, e, a, o, u /

UNIT 1101

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Greetings

1.

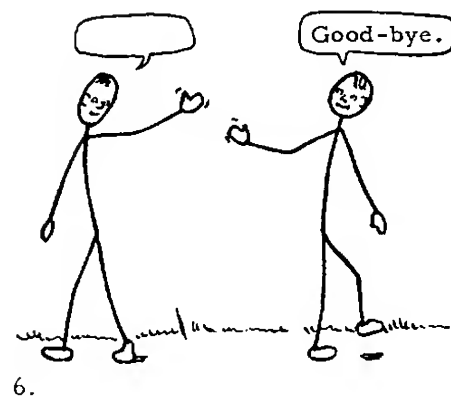
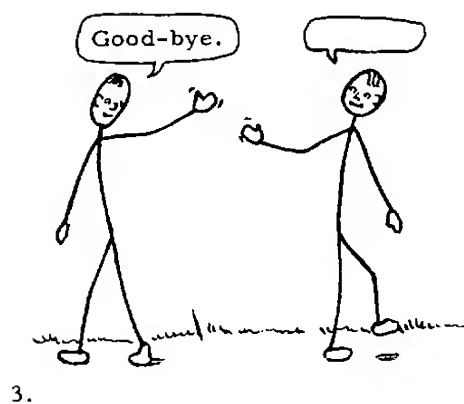
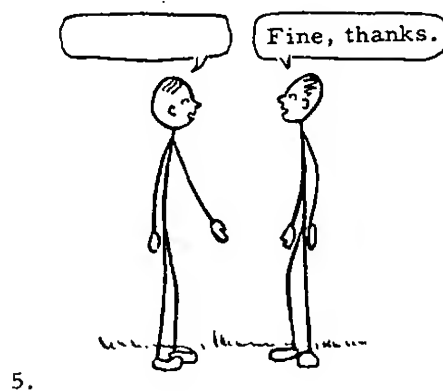
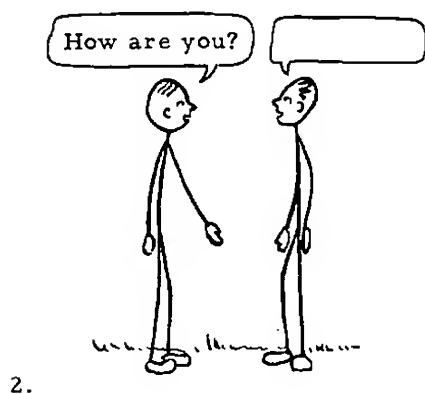
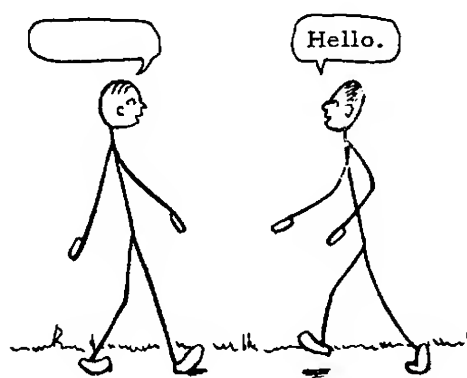
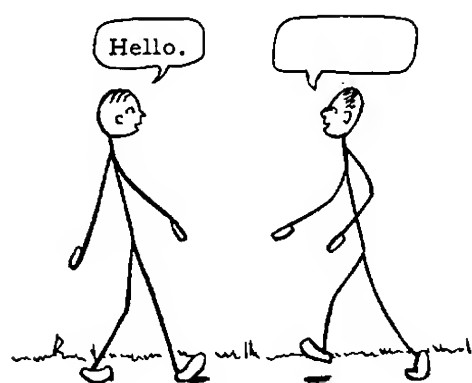


2.

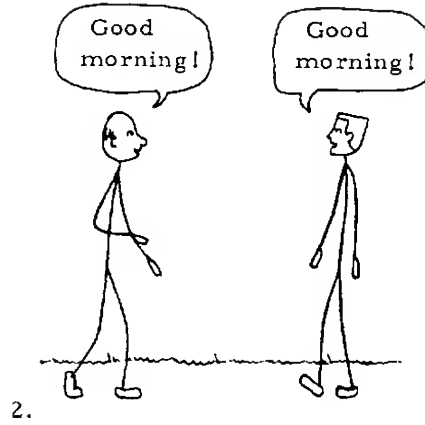
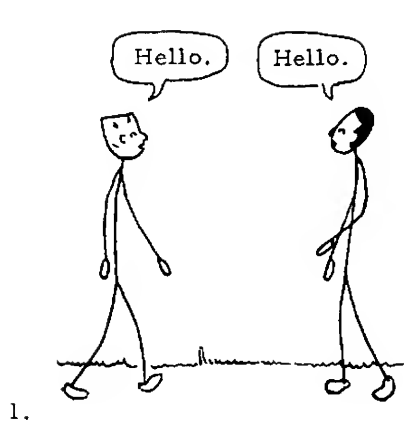


3.

Practice the conversation.

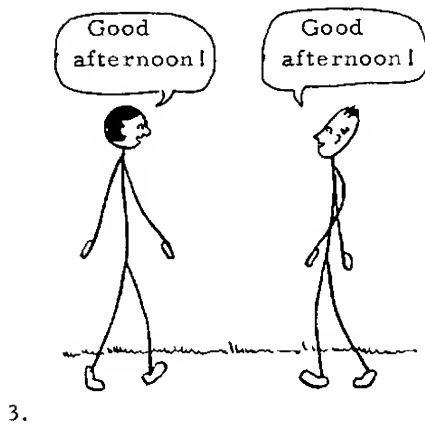


A. M.

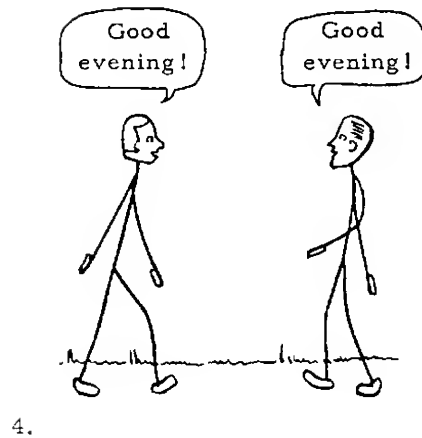


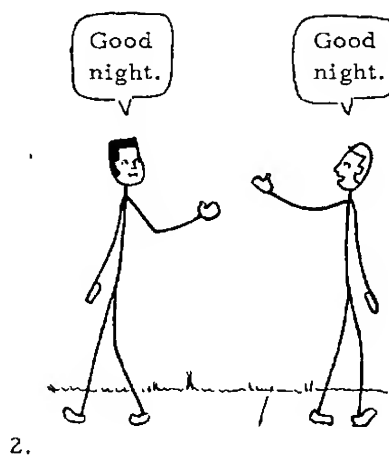
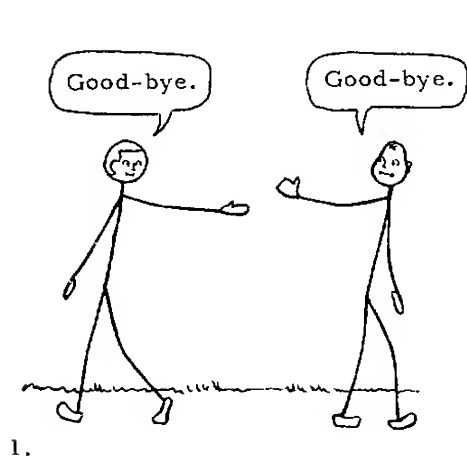
P. M.

Between noon and six o'clock.



After six o'clock.

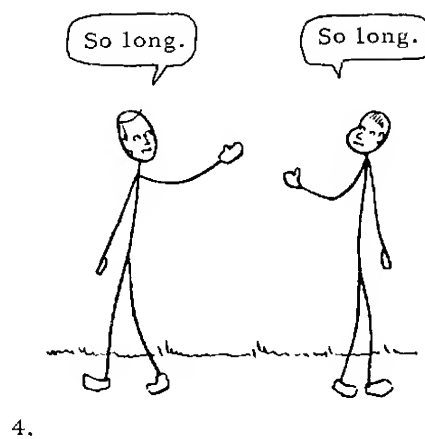
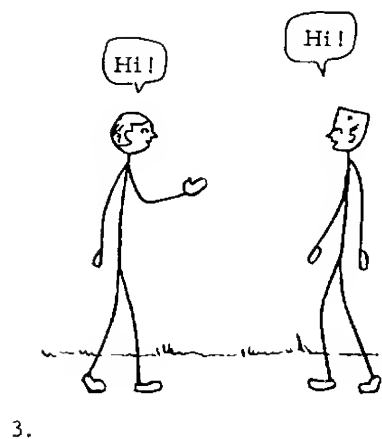


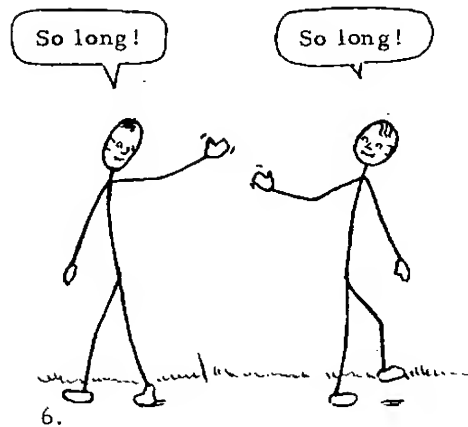
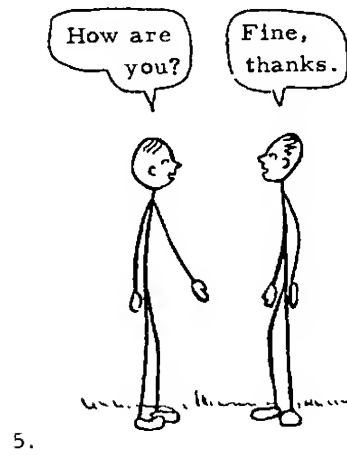
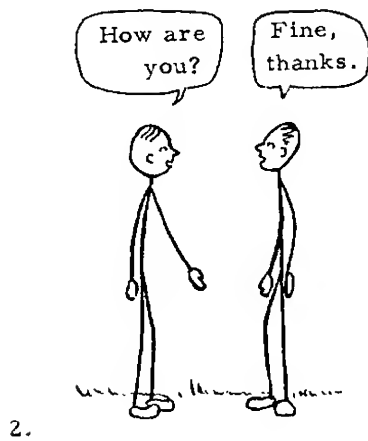
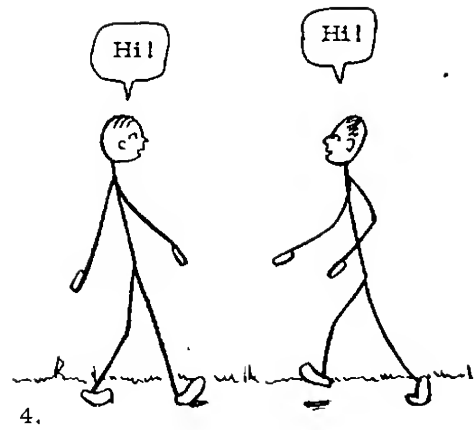
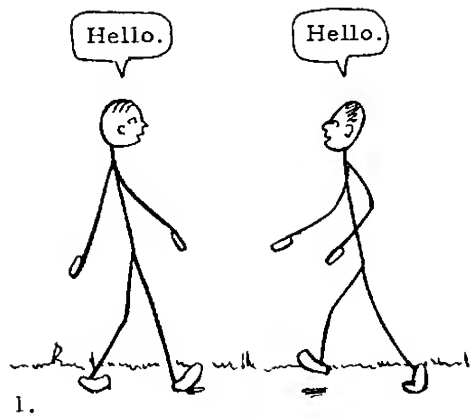
When parting at night

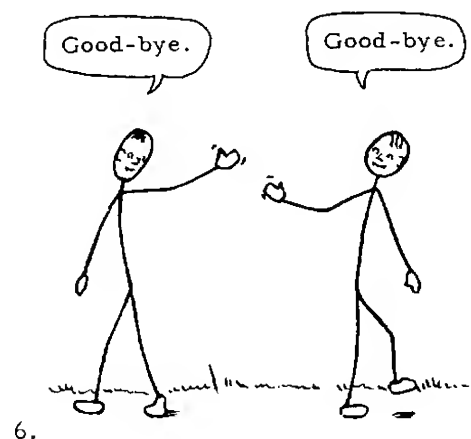
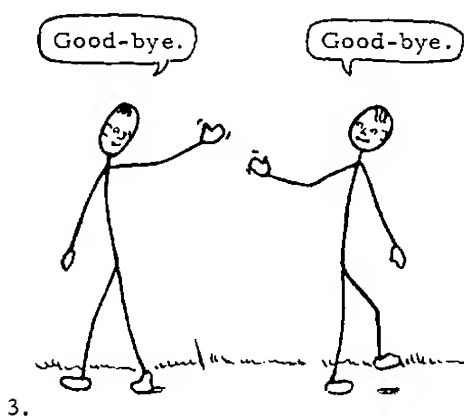
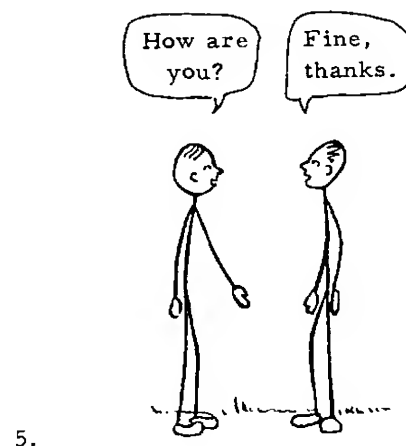
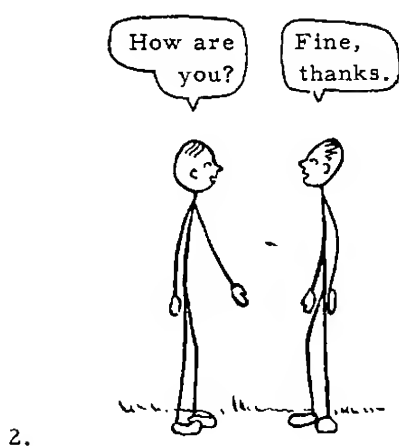
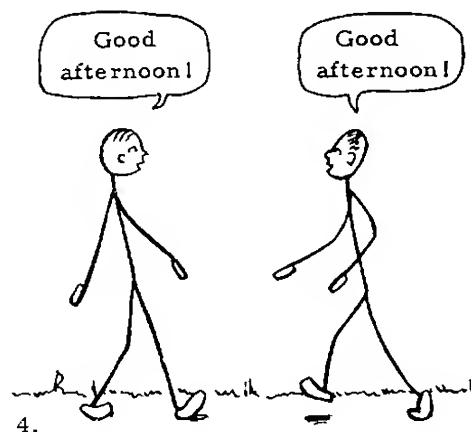
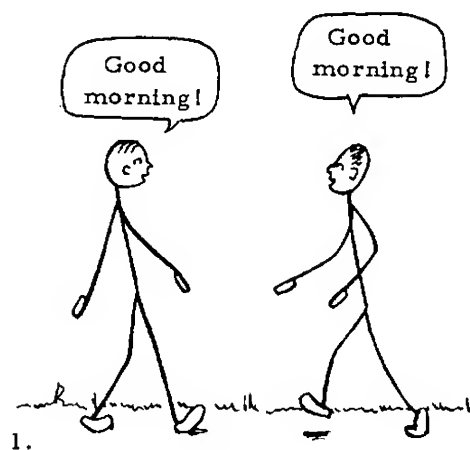
"Hi!" and "So long" are friendly and informal.

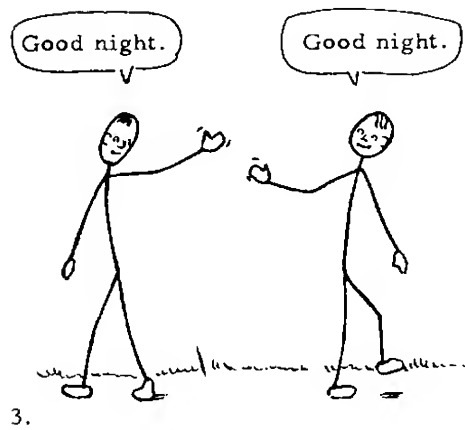
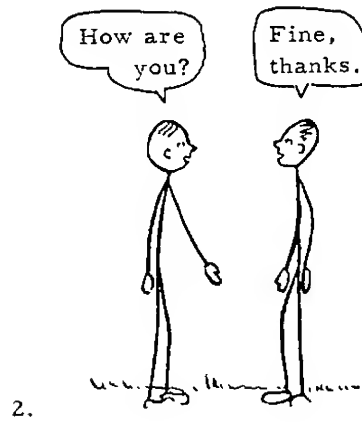
Hi! = Hello.

So long = Good-bye.



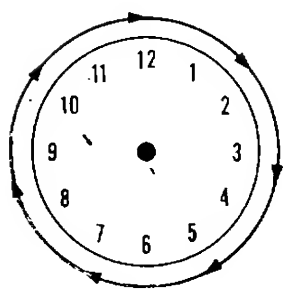




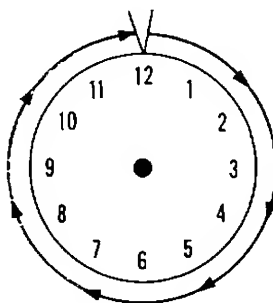


Practice the greetings.

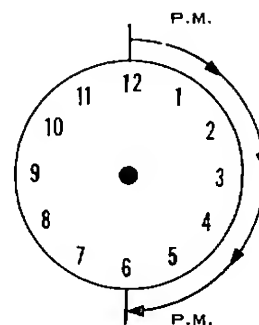
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Hello! | 2. Good morning! | 3. Good afternoon! | 4. Good evening! |
| 5. Hi! | 6. Good-bye! | 7. Good night! | 8. So long! |



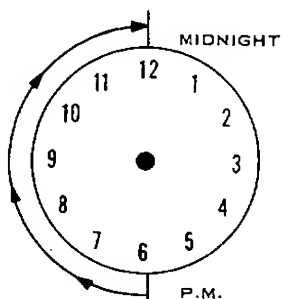
1. HELLO!



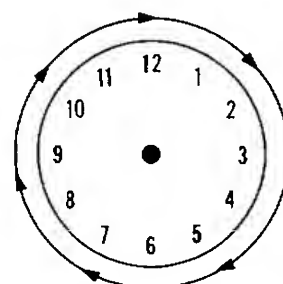
2. GOOD MORNING!
Midnight to Noon



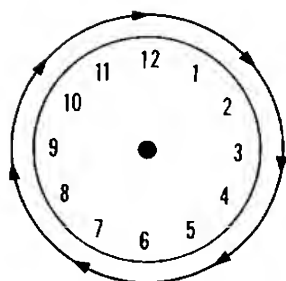
3. GOOD AFTERNOON!



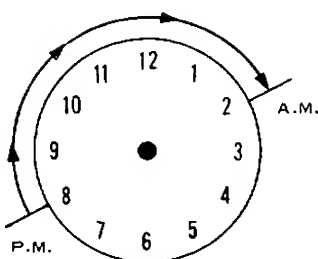
4. GOOD EVENING!



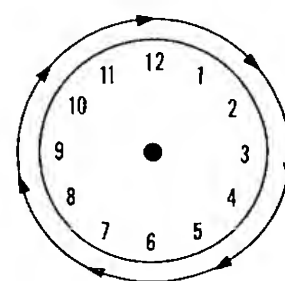
5. HI!



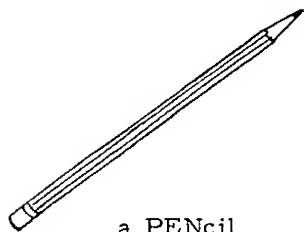
6. GOOD-BYE!



7. GOOD NIGHT!

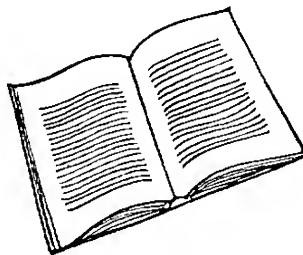


8. SO LONG!

Practice the vocabulary.

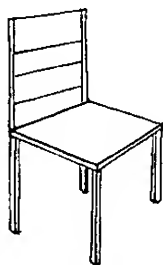
a Pencil
/ə/

That's a pencil.
(That + is = That's)
That
That is
That's
That's a pencil.



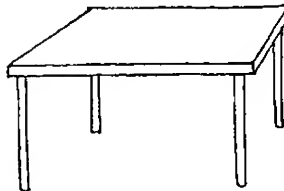
a BOOK
/ə/

That's a book.
(That + is = That's)



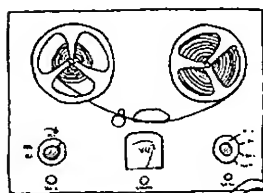
a CHAIR
/ə/

That's a chair.
(That + is = That's)



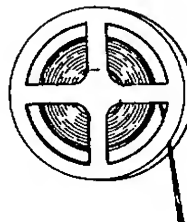
a TABLE
/ə/

That's a table.
(That + is = That's)



a reCORDER
/ə/

That's a recorder.
(That + is = That's)



a TAPE
/ə/

That's a tape.
(That + is = That's)

Practice these questions and answers.

(What is this?) ← (Written Form) → (That is a pencil.)

What's this?

← (Spoken Form) →

That's a pencil.



(What is this?)

What's this?



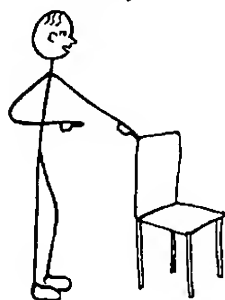
(That is a book.)

That's a book.



(What is this?)

What's this?



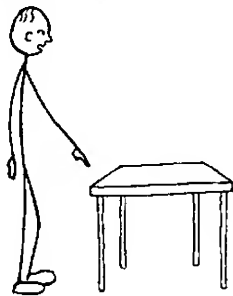
(That is a chair.)

That's a chair.



(What is this?)

What's this?



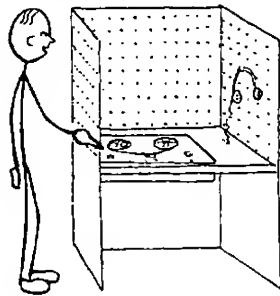
(That is a table.)

That's a table.



(What is this?)

What's this?



(That is a recorder.)

That's a recorder.



(What is this?)

What's this?



(That is a tape.)

That's a tape.



1. a pencil
That's a pencil.

2. a book
That's a book.

3. a chair
That's a chair.

4. a table
That's a table.

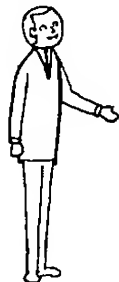
5. a recorder
That's a recorder.

6. a tape
That's a tape.

Practice these questions and answers.

(I am a student.)

What are you?

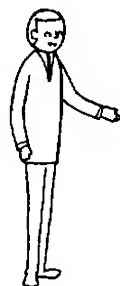


I'm a student.



(I am a teacher.)

What are you?



I'm a teacher.



(I am a pilot.)

What are you?

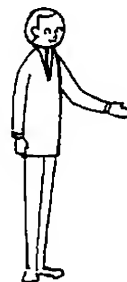


I'm a pilot.



(I am a mechanic.)

What are you?

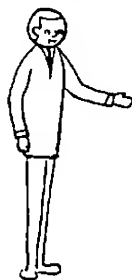


I'm a mechanic.



(I am a barber.)

What are you?



I'm a barber.



Practice the vocabulary.

a student



a teacher



a pilot



a mechanic



a barber



EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Be - The Present Tense

The verb Be has these forms in the Present Tense.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	I am	We are
2nd	You are	You are
3rd	He, she, it is	They are

λ Fill in the blanks with the correct form of Be.

1. I _____ a student.
2. She _____ a teacher.
3. It _____ an orange.
4. You _____ a barber.
5. This _____ a tape.
6. That _____ a pencil.
7. He _____ a student.
8. Those _____ books.
9. That _____ a pencil.
10. We _____ pilots.

2. Simple Plurals

Some plurals are formed by adding -s to the singular form.

Example: one student (one = 1)
 two students (two = 2)

λ a. Give the plural form of the following nouns.

1. one book, two _____.
2. one tape, two _____.
3. one teacher, two _____.
4. one chair, two _____.
5. one apple, two _____.
6. one pencil, two _____.



- b. There are a few irregular plurals.

Singular

man
woman
foot
tooth
child
wife

Plural

men
women
feet
teeth
children
wives

3. This/That : These/Those

These is the plural form of this. Those is the plural form of that. This and these refer to things near. That and those refer to things farther away.

Example: This is a pencil.
These are pencils.

That is a book.
Those are books.

X a. Fill in the blanks with This or These:

1. _____ is a chair.
2. _____ are chairs.
3. _____ pencil is red.
4. _____ pencils are red.
5. _____ officer is a pilot.
6. _____ officers are pilots.

X b. Fill in the blanks with That or Those:

1. _____ man is a student.
2. _____ men are students.
3. _____ pencil is green.
4. _____ pencils are green.
5. _____ woman is a teacher.
6. _____ women are teachers.

4. Contractions

Use these short forms. They are called Contractions.

I	+	am	=	I'm
it	+	is	=	it's
that	+	is	=	that's
what	+	is	=	what's

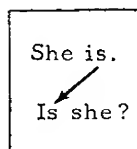
Repeat.

I	+	am	=	I'm	I'm a student.
you	+	are	=	you're	You're a student.
he	+	is	=	he's	He's a student.
she	+	is	=	she's	She's a student.
it	+	is	=	it's	It's an orange.
we	+	are	=	we're	We're students.
you	+	are	=	you're	You're students.
they	+	are	=	they're	They're students.
that	+	is	=	that's	That's a pencil.
what	+	is	=	what's	What's this?

5. Be - Present Tense - Affirmative Questions

To ask a question with Be, place the verb before the subject.

Example: She is a teacher.
Is she a teacher?



X Change to the affirmative question form.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. This is a book. | 7. I am an officer. |
| 2. That is a tape. | 8. They are students. |
| 3. These are apples. | 9. They are apples. |
| 4. Those are oranges. | 10. He is a mechanic. |
| 5. We are instructors. | 11. It is hot. |
| 6. He is a barber. | 12. It is cold. |

6. Short Affirmative Answers

Answer these questions with short affirmative answers.

Example: Is this a pencil?
Yes, it is.

1. Is this a book?
2. Is this a room?
3. Is that a chair?
4. Is that a notebook?
5. Is that a ruler?
6. Is this a tape?

7. Drill on Be Forms

Be forms are used in speaking of:

1. names I am Mr _____.
2. origin I am from America.
3. profession I am a teacher.
4. age I am 20 years old.

Describe yourselves by using the four items listed above. Then ask questions about each other.

8. Be - Present Tense Negative Statements, Be + not

To form the negative, place not after the verb.

Repeat.

STATEMENT	NEGATIVE
I am a student.	I am <u>not</u> a student.
You are a student.	You are <u>not</u> a student.
He is a student.	He is <u>not</u> a student.
She is a student.	She is <u>not</u> a student.
It is an orange.	It is <u>not</u> an orange.
We are students.	We are <u>not</u> students.
You are students.	You are <u>not</u> students.
They are students.	They are <u>not</u> students.
They are oranges.	They are <u>not</u> oranges.

9. Be - Contracted Negative Statements, Subject + Verb Pattern

Example: He is a student.
He's not a student.

he	+	is	=	he's
----	---	----	---	------

1, Course mate

2, Duty station

19

X Change to the contracted negative statement form.

1. It is a tape.
2. You are a student.
3. He is a barber.
4. She is a teacher.
5. We are officers.
6. They are tapes.
7. That is a book.

10. Be - Present Tense Contracted Negative Statements, Verb + not Pattern

Example: He is a student.
He isn't a student.

is	+	not	=	isn't
----	---	-----	---	-------

a. Repeat.

You are not a student.
He is not a student.
She is not a student.

You aren't a student.
He isn't a student.
She isn't a student.

We are not students.
You are not students.
They are not students.

We aren't students.
You aren't students.
They aren't students.

b. Repeat the two contrasted negative statement patterns.

(1) Verb + Subject

I am not.
I'm not.

You are not.
You're not.

He is not.
He's not.

She is not.
She's not.

It is not.
It's not

We are not.
We're not.

You are not.
You're not.

They are not.
They're not.

(2) Verb + not

I am not.
- - - -

You are not.
You aren't.

He is not.
He isn't.

She is not.
She isn't.

It is not.
It isn't.

We are not.
We aren't.

You are not.
You aren't.

They are not.
They aren't.

c. Answer these questions. Use both negative patterns:

Example: Is he a student?
No, he's not.
No, he isn't.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Is he a mechanic? | 6. Are these apples? |
| 2. Are you mechanics? | 7. Are they barbers? |
| 3. Are we students? | 8. Is he an officer? |
| 4. Are they friends? | 9. Is it an orange? |
| 5. Is this a tape? | 10. Is it hot? |

11. Be - Full and Contracted Forms

Repeat these forms.

Affirmative Statement Forms

(Singular)

I am a student.
You are a student.
He is a student.
She is a student.
It is a room.

I'm a student.
You're a student.
He's a student.
She's a student.
It's a room.

(Plural)

We are students.
You are students.
They are students.
They are rooms.

We're students.
You're students.
They're students.
They're rooms.

Negative Statement Forms

(Singular)

I am not a student.

1. I'm not a student.
2. - - - - -

You are not a student.

1. You're not a student.
2. You aren't a student.

He is not a student.

1. He's not a student.
2. He isn't a student.

She is not a student.

1. She's not a student.
2. She isn't a student.

It is not a room.

1. It's not a room.
2. It isn't a room.

(Plural)

We are not students.

1. We're not students.
2. We aren't students.

You are not students.

1. You're not students.
2. You aren't students.

They are not students.

1. They're not students.
2. They aren't students.

They are not rooms.

1. They're not rooms.
2. They aren't rooms.

Affirmative Question Forms

(Singular)

Am I a student?
Are you a student?
Is he a student?
Is she a student?
Is it a room?

(Plural)

Are we students?
Are you students?
Are they students?
Are they rooms?

12. A/An

A or An is used before singular nouns of general or indefinite meaning. Use A before words which begin with a consonant sound. Use An before words which begin with a vowel sound.

Repeat.

a tape
a recorder
a pencil
a book
a table

an apple
an orange
an American
an officer
an instructor

13. Who/What

Both Who and What are used in questions to refer to people.

Example: Who are you?
I'm a student.

What are you?
I'm a student.

TAPE 1101A

Repeat.

Hello.
Hello.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

a pencil
a book
a chair
a table
a recorder
a tape

That's a pencil.
That's a book.
That's a chair.
That's a table.
That's a recorder.
That's a tape.

What's this?
What's that?

That is a pencil.
That's a pencil.

This is a pencil.
This is a pencil.

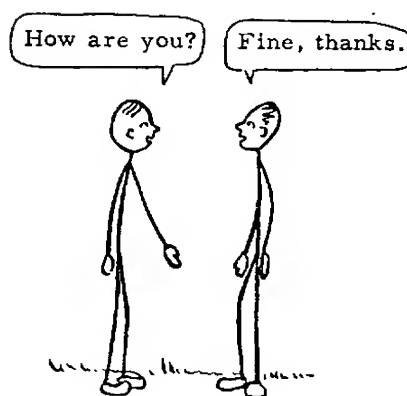
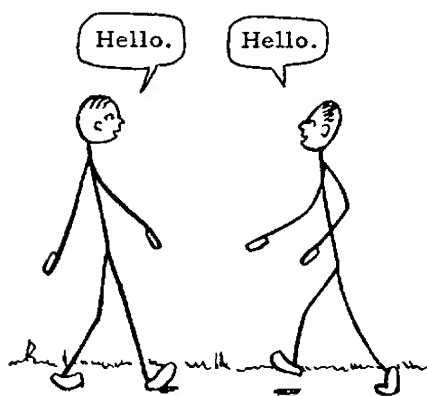
Review Exercise 1.Listen.

Hello.
Hello.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now repeat everything you hear.



Review Exercise 2.Listen.

What's this?
That's a pencil.

What's this?
That's a book.

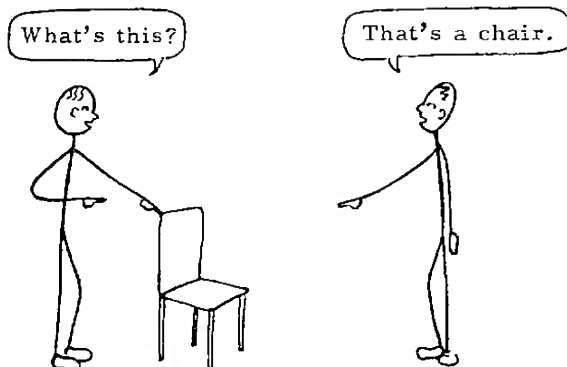
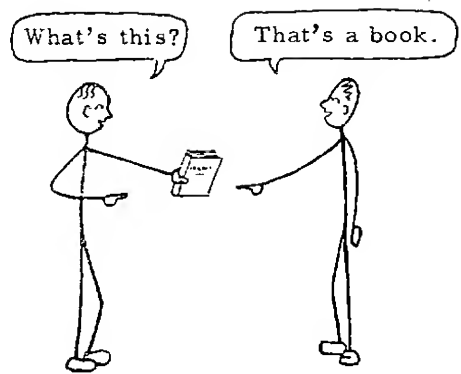
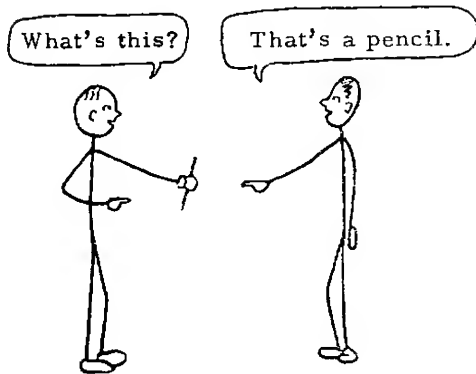
What's this?
That's a chair.

What's this?
That's a table.

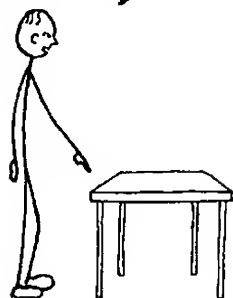
What's this?
That's a recorder.

What's this?
That's a tape.

Now repeat everything you hear.



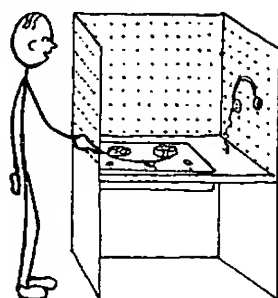
What's this?



That's a table.



What's this?



That's a recorder.



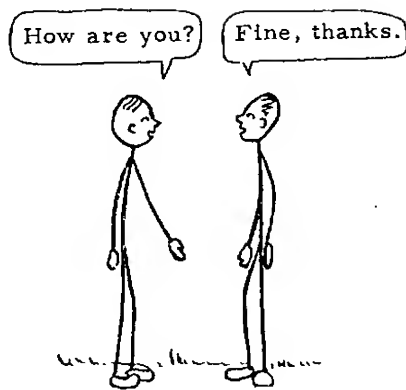
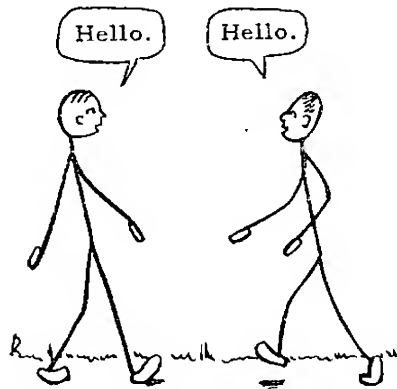
What's this?



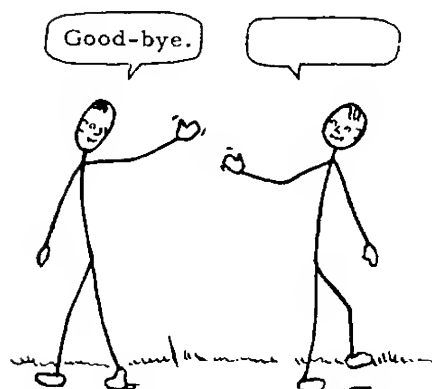
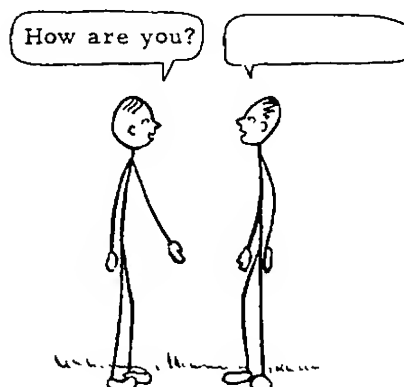
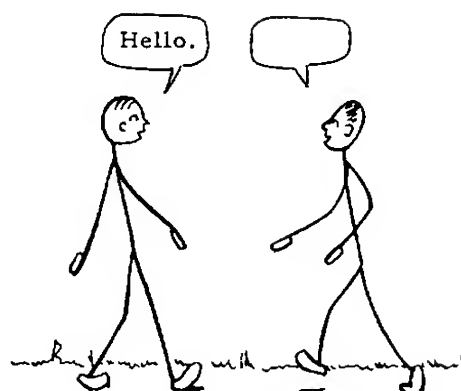
That's a tape.



Listen and repeat everything you hear.



Now you will hear the first speaker:
Then you record the response.

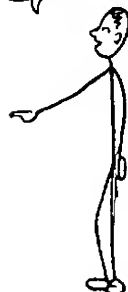


Listen and repeat everything you hear.

What's this?



That's a pencil.



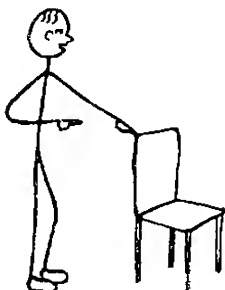
What's this?



That's a book.



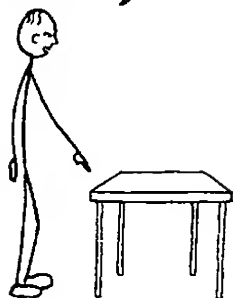
What's this?



That's a chair.



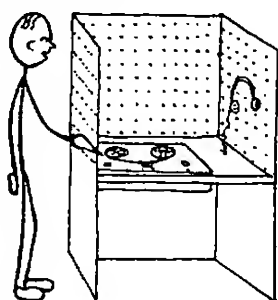
What's this?



That's a table.



What's this?



That's a recorder.



What's this?

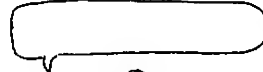


That's a tape.

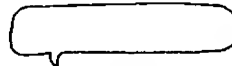


Record the answer to the question.

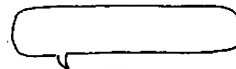
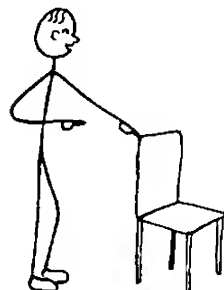
What's this?



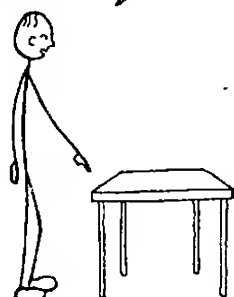
What's this?



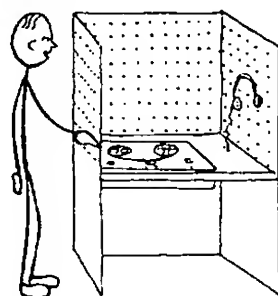
What's this?



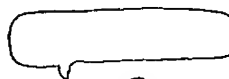
What's this?



What's this?



What's this?



TAPE 1101B

Repeat everything you hear.

Hello.
Hello.

Good morning.
Good morning.

Good afternoon.
Good afternoon.

Good evening.
Good evening.

Good night.
Good night.

Hi!
Hi!

So long!
So long!

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Good night.
Good night.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

What are you?

I'm a student.
I'm a teacher.
I'm a pilot.
I'm a mechanic.
I'm a barber.

a student
a teacher
a pilot
a mechanic
a barber

Exercise 1.Listen and repeat.

Hello.

Hello.

How are you?

Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Exercise 2.Listen and repeat.

Good morning.

Good morning.

How are you?

Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat.

Good evening.

Good evening.

How are you?

Fine, thanks.

Good night.

Good night.

Exercise 4.Listen and repeat.

Good afternoon.

Good afternoon.

How are you?

Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Exercise 5.Listen and repeat.

Hi!

Hi!

How are you?

Fine, thanks.

So long!

So long!

Exercise 6.Listen and repeat.

Hello.

Hi!

What are you?

I'm a student.

Good-bye.

So long.

Exercise 7.Listen and repeat.

Hello.

Good morning.

What are you?

I'm a teacher.

Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Exercise 8.Listen and repeat.

Good evening.

Good evening.

What are you?

I'm a pilot.

Good night.

Good night.

Exercise 9.Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Good evening.

What are you?
I'm a pilot.

Good night.
Good night.

Exercise 10.Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Hello.

What are you?
I'm a barber.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

What's this?
That's a pencil.

What's this?
That's a book.

What's this?
That's a table.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Exercise 11.Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Hello.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Hello.
(Hello.)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

Exercise 12.Listen and repeat.

Good morning.
Good morning.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Good morning.
(Good morning.)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

Exercise 13.Listen and repeat.

Good evening.
Good evening.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good night.
Good night.

Now you record the response.

Good evening.
(Good evening.)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

Good night.
(Good night.)

Exercise 14.Listen and repeat.

Good afternoon.
Good afternoon.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Good afternoon.
(Good afternoon.)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

Exercise 15.Listen and repeat.

Hi!
Hi!

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Hi!
(Hi!)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

Exercise 16.Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Hi!

What are you?
I'm a student.

Good-bye.
So long.

Now you record the response.

Hello.
(Hi!)

What are you?
(I'm a student.)

Good-bye.
(So long.)

Exercise 17.Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Good morning.

What are you?
I'm a teacher.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Hello.
(Good morning.)

What are you?
(I'm a teacher.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

Exercise 18.

Listen and repeat.

Good evening.
Good evening.

What are you?
I'm a pilot.

Good night.
Good night.

Now you record the response.

Good evening.
(Good evening.)

What are you?
(I'm a pilot.)

Good night.
(Good night.)

Exercise 19.

Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Good evening.

What are you?
I'm a mechanic.

Good night.
Good night.

Now you record the response.

Hello.
(Good evening.)

What are you?
(I'm a mechanic.)

Good night.
(Good night.)

Exercise 20.

Listen and repeat.

Hello.
Hello.

What are you?
I'm a barber.

How are you?
Fine, thanks.

What's this?
That's a pencil.

What's this?
That's a book.

What's this?
That's a table.

Good-bye.
Good-bye.

Now you record the response.

Hello.
(Hello.)

What are you?
(I'm a barber.)

How are you?
(Fine, thanks.)

What's this?
(That's a pencil.)

What's this?
(That's a book.)

What's this?
(That's a table.)

Good-bye.
(Good-bye.)

TAPE 1101C

Listen to the following conversation.

Good morning, gentlemen.
 I'm Mr. Smith.
 I'm your teacher.
 Is this your first class?
 Yes, it is.
 Are you Lt. Jones?
 No, I'm not.
 I'm Lt. Smith.
 This is Lt. Jones.
 Are you from New York?
 Yes, we are.
 Are you doctors?
 Yes, we are.
 We're glad you're here.
 Thank you.

Repeat everything you hear.

Good morning, gentlemen.
 I'm Mr. Smith.
 I'm your teacher.
 Is this your first class?
 Yes, it is.
 Are you Lt. Jones?
 No, I'm not.
 I'm Lt. Smith.
 This is Lt. Jones.
 Are you from New York?
 Yes, we are.
 Are you doctors?
 Yes, we are.
 We're glad you're here.
 Thank you.

Repeat the following sentences.

This is a room.
 That is a room.
 This is a chair.
 That is a chair.
 These are books.
 Those are books.
 I am a student.
 I'm not a student.
 He is a teacher.
 He isn't a teacher.
 He is an officer.
 He isn't an officer.
 They are apples.
 They aren't apples.
 What's this?
 That's a book.
 What's that?
 This is a book.
 Is it hot?
 It isn't hot.
 Is it cold?
 It isn't cold.
 Is it new?
 Yes, it's new.
 Is it old?
 Yes, it's old.
 The book is red.
 The books are red.
 Is this a pencil?
 Yes, it's a pencil.
 Is this a chair?
 Yes, it's a chair.
 Are two and three five?
 Yes, two and three are five.
 Is it an orange?
 Yes, it is.
 Is it an apple?
 No, it isn't.
 Is she a teacher?
 Are they teachers?



Repeat the following questions and answers.

Is it five o'clock?
Yes, it's five o'clock.

How old are you?
I'm twenty years old.

Is it green?
Yes, it's green.

Is it your first class?
No, it's not my first class.

Is that a clock?
Yes, it is.

Is this a red pencil?
Yes, this is a red pencil.

Is this your book?
Yes, this is my book.

Is that his book?
No, that isn't his book.

Are you from Spain?
No, I'm not from Spain.

Are you cold?
No, I'm not cold.

What is this?
That's a book.

Who is she?
She's Miss White.

Is he here?
No, he isn't here.

Are they there?
Yes, they're there.

What's that?
That's a table.

Is it an old tape?
Yes, it's old.

Are one and two three?
Yes.

Is this my book?
No, it isn't.

Is this an apple?
Yes, it is.

Is he from New York?
No, he's from Chicago.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Pronunciation Practice

Five vowel sounds of English are heard in many languages.

Listen.

/ i / / i / / i / / e / / e / / e /
we we we tape tape tape

/ a / / a / / a / / o / / o / / o /
not not not no no no

/ u / / u / / u /
two two two

Now repeat these sounds.

/ i / / i / / i / / e / / e / / e /
we we we tape tape tape

/ a / / a / / a / / o / / o / / o /
not not not no no no

/ u / / u / / u /
two two two

Now repeat these words.
Listen for the sound / i /.

he	he	he
she	she	she
we	we	we

Now repeat these words.
Listen for the sound / e /.

they	they	they
tape	tape	tape
late	late	late

Now repeat these words.Listen for the sound / a /.

not	not	not
hot	hot	hot
clock	clock	clock

Now repeat these words.Listen for the sound / o /.

no	no	no
old	old	old
cold	cold	cold

Now repeat these words.Listen for the sound / u /.

who	who	who
two	two	two
noon	noon	noon

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1102

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

There is / There are

Definite Article - The

Numbers

Days of the Week

Months of the Year

What Time Is It?

Civilian Time

Military Time

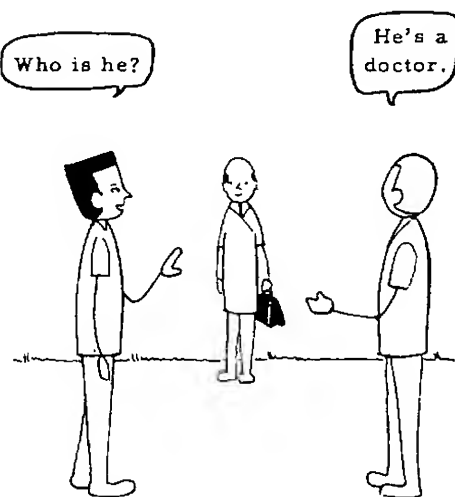
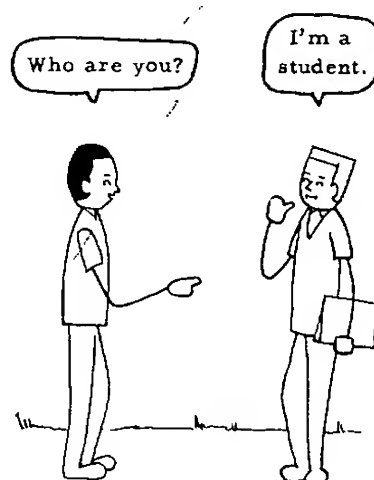
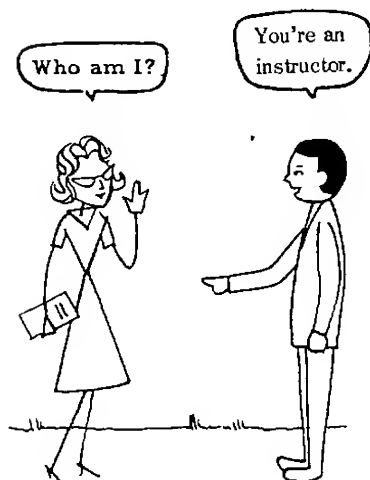
Sound and Intonation

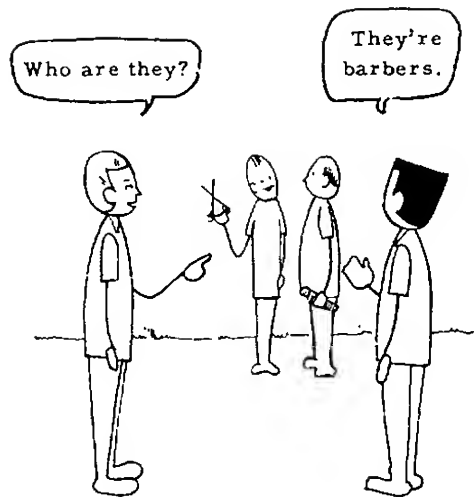
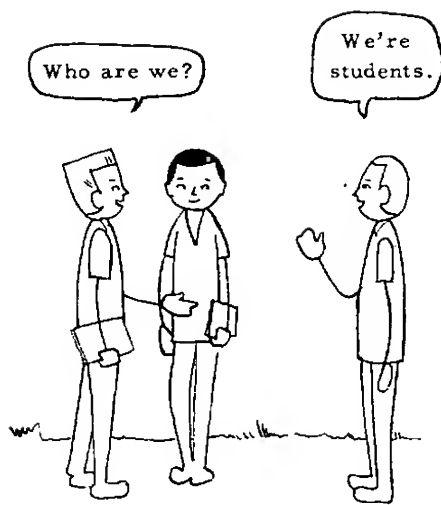
/ ɪ, ɛ, æ, ə /

UNIT 1102

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Practice the questions and answers.





1. Who am I?

You're an instructor.

2. Who are you?

I'm a student.

3. Who is she?

She's a nurse.

4. Who is he?

He's a doctor.

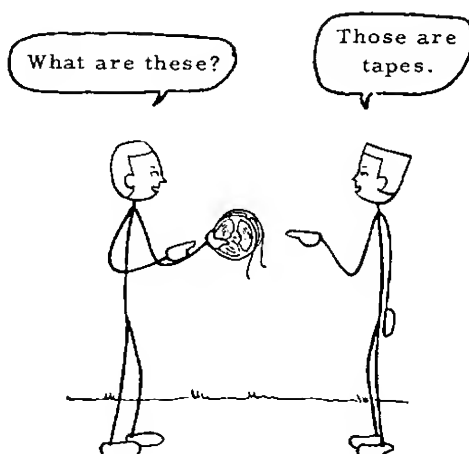
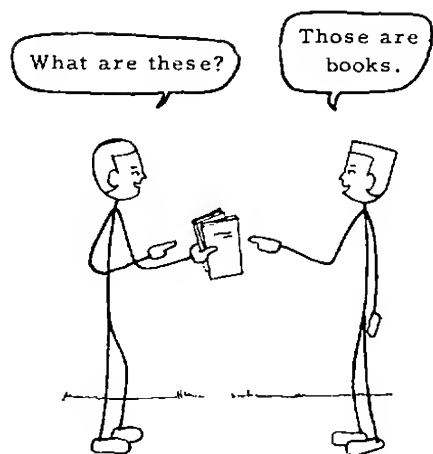
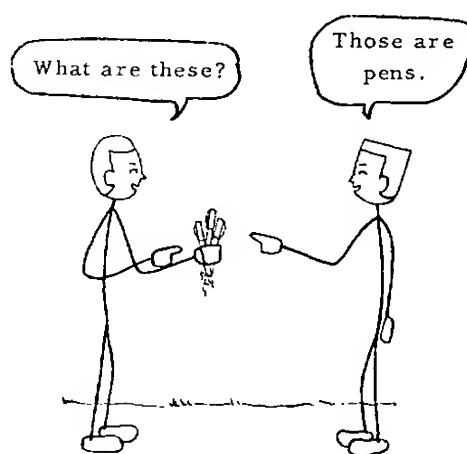
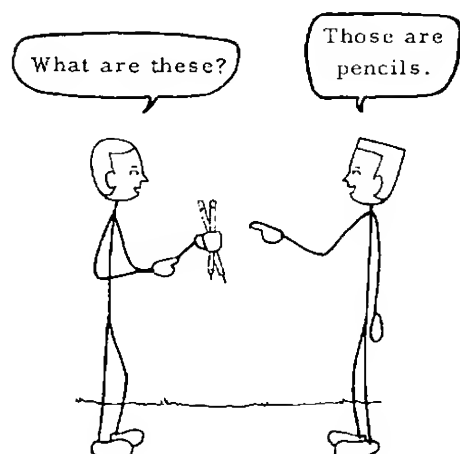
5. Who are we?

We're students.

6. Who are they?

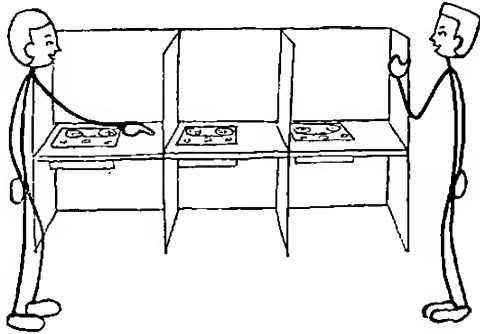
They're barbers.

WHAT



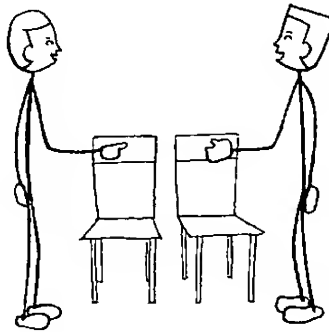
What are these?

Those are
recorders.



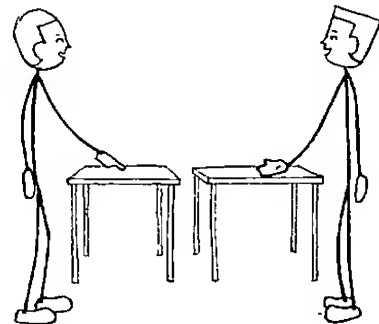
What are these?

Those are
chairs.

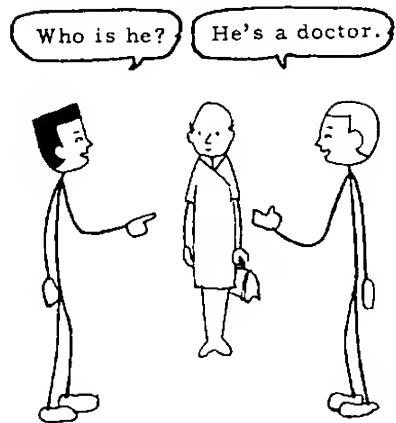
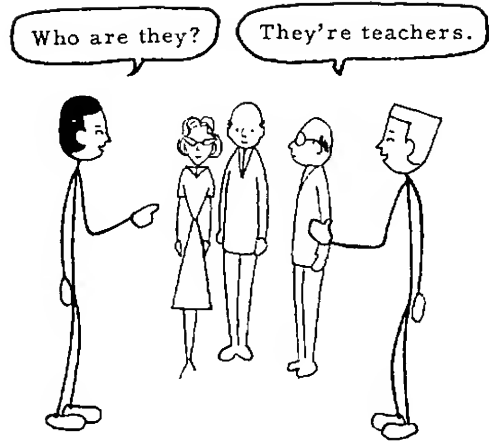
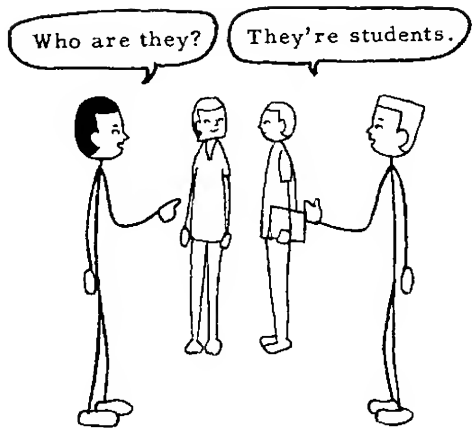


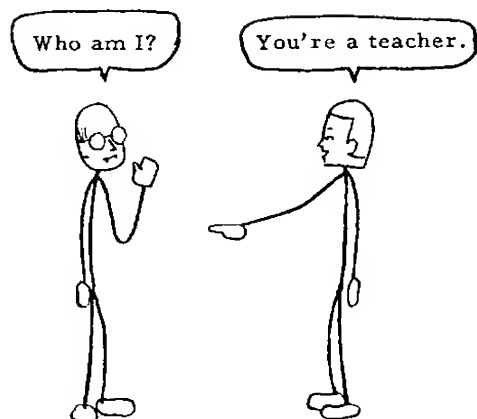
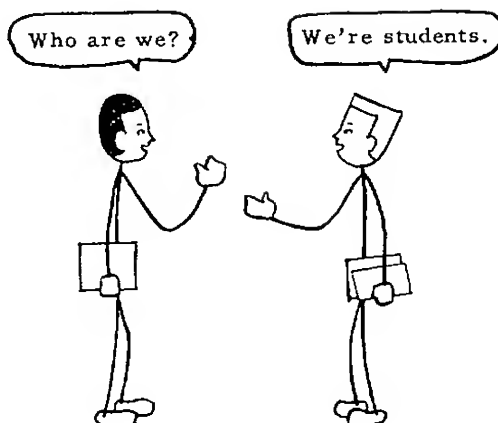
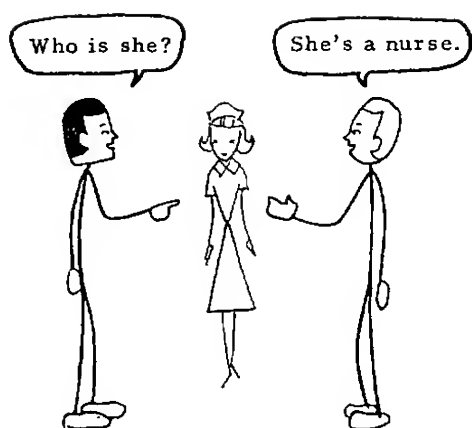
What are these?

Those are
tables.



WHO





Plural Forms in EnglishSingular

pencil

pen

book

tape

recorder

chair

table

student

teacher

barber

pilot

mechanic

Plural

pencils

pens

books

tapes

recorders

chairs

tables

students

teachers

barbers

pilots

mechanics

Practice these Plural Forms.Singular

1. This is a pencil.
2. This is a pen.
3. This is a book.
4. This is a tape.
5. This is a recorder.
6. This is a chair.
7. This is a table.
8. He's a student.
9. She's a teacher
10. He's a barber.
11. He's a pilot.
12. He's a mechanic.
13. He's a doctor.
14. She's a nurse.

Plural

These are pencils.
 These are pens.
 These are books.
 These are tapes.
 These are recorders.
 These are chairs.
 These are tables.
 They are students.
 They are teachers.
 They are barbers.
 They are pilots.
 They are mechanics.
 They are doctors.
 They are nurses.

Verb BE and its Contractions in EnglishVerb BE: AM, ARE, IS

I am = I'm a student.
 You are = You're a student.
 We are = We're students.
 They are = They're students.
 He is = He's a doctor.
 She is = She's a nurse.
 It is = It's a book.

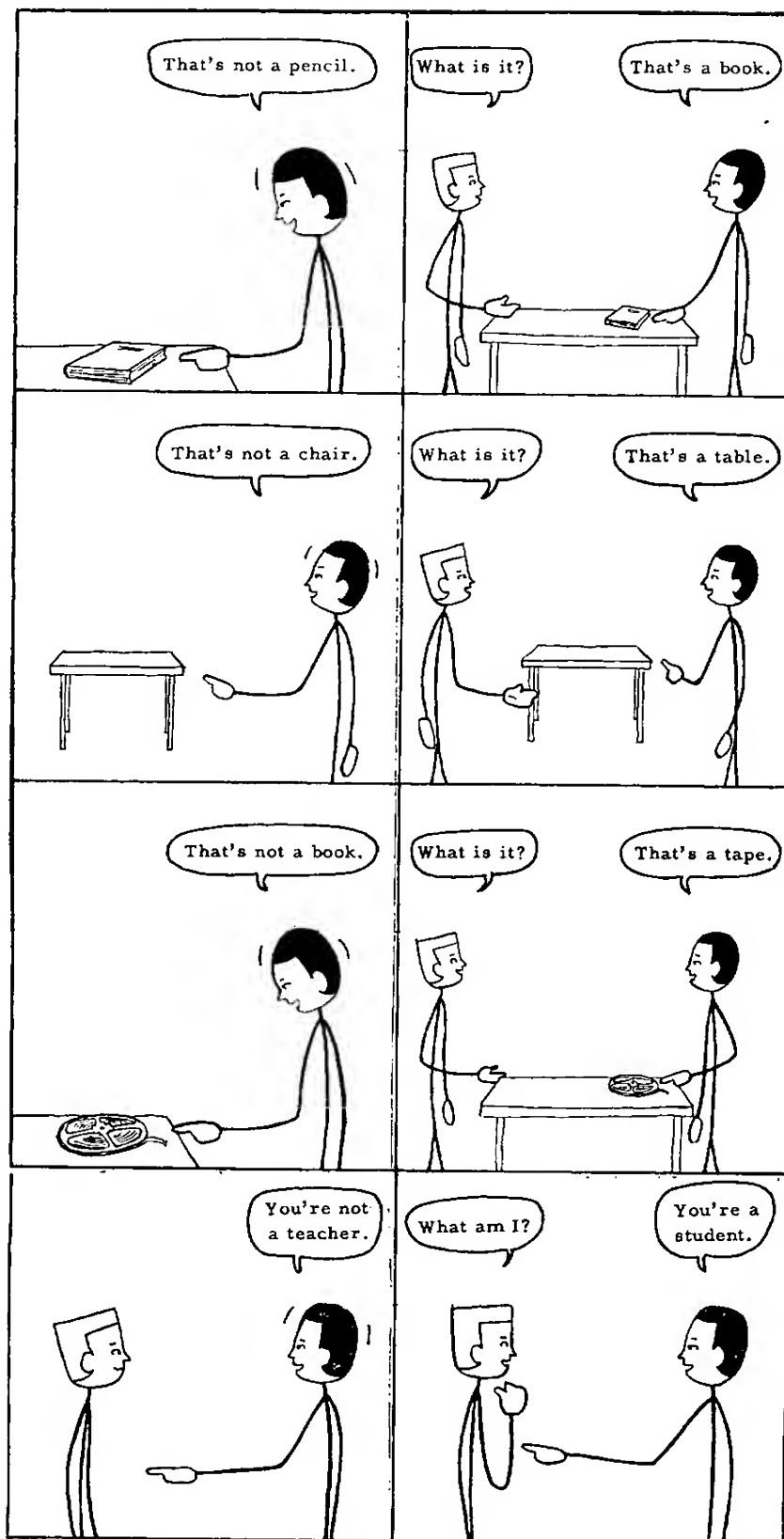
<u>Subject</u>		<u>Verb Forms</u>
I	- -	am
you, we, they	- -	are
he, she, it	- -	is

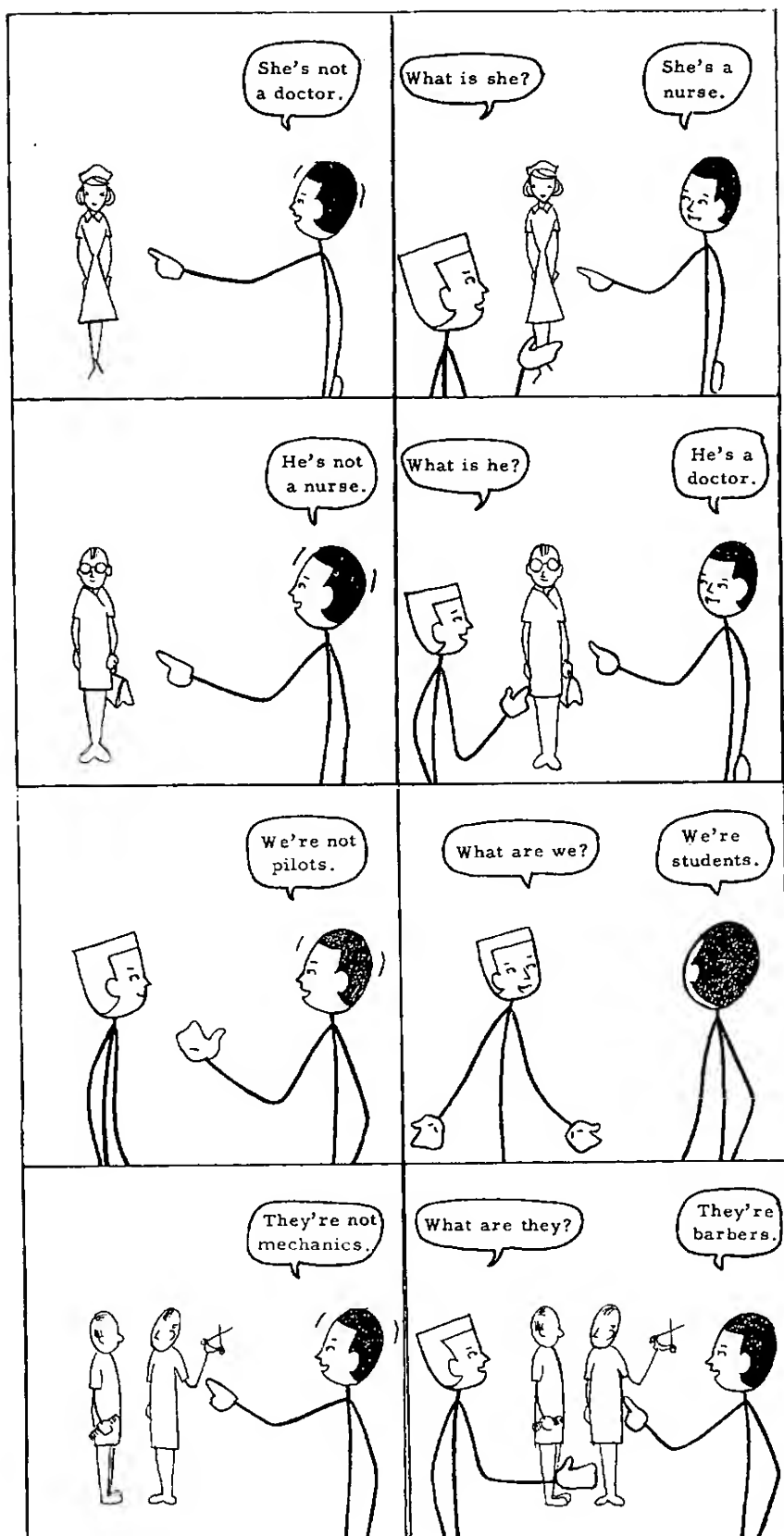
WHAT

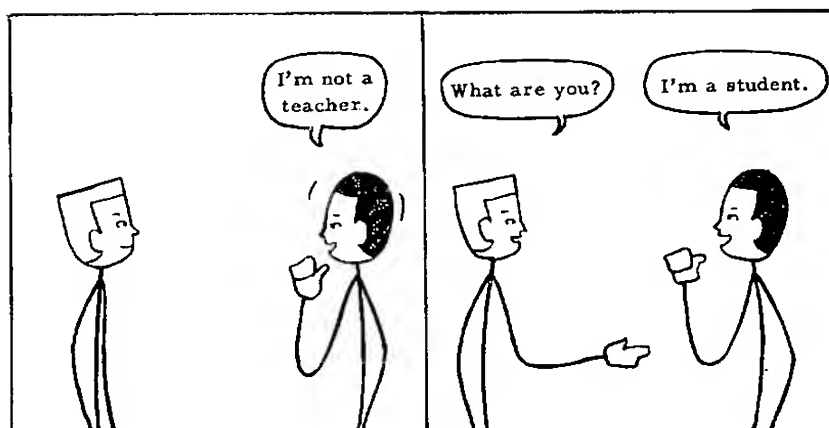
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. What are these? | Those are pencils. |
| 2. What are these? | Those are pens. |
| 3. What are these? | Those are books. |
| 4. What are these? | Those are tapes. |
| 5. What are these? | Those are recorders. |
| 6. What are these? | Those are chairs. |
| 7. What are these? | Those are tables. |

WHO

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 8. Who are they? | They're students. |
| 9. Who are they? | They're teachers. |
| 10. Who are they? | They're barbers. |
| 11. Who is he? | He's a doctor. |
| 12. Who is she? | She's a nurse. |
| 13. Who are we? | We're students. |
| 14. Who am I? | You're a teacher. |

Practice the conversations.





Repeat.

1. That's not a pencil.
2. That's not a chair.
3. That's not a book.
4. You're not a teacher.
5. She's not a doctor.
6. He's not a nurse.
7. We're not pilots.
8. They're not mechanics.
9. I'm not a teacher.



Drill

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning. Come in.

A: Thank you. How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: Fine, thanks.

B: Sit down, please.

A: Thank you.

B: What are those?

A: These are tapes. . . . Who are they?

B: They're students.

A: And who is he?

B: He's a doctor.

A: Good-bye.

B: Good-bye. Come again.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. In the Classroom

This is a classroom. There are five students and one instructor here.

It is early. It is 8:15 in the morning.

There is furniture in the room. There are six chairs and a table. There are three books on the table.

There are a window and a door. There are Venetian blinds in the window.

A blackboard is on the wall. There is a map on the right and two pictures are on the left. There are lights and a light switch.

2. There is / There are.

There is and There are introduce many statements and questions.

a. Repeat.

There are five students here.
Are there five students here?

There is one instructor here.
Is there one instructor here?

There is one table.
There are six chairs.
There are three books.

Is there a blackboard?
Yes, there is.

Is there a light switch also?
Yes, there is.

Is there a wastebasket?
No, there isn't.

Where is there a map?
There is a map on the right.

Where are there two pictures?
There are two pictures on the left.

Are there five books?
No, there aren't five books.
There are three books.

b. Use There is or There are in each sentence.

Example: A book is on the table.
There is a book on the table.

1. Five students are in the room.
2. One instructor is in the room.
3. A pencil is on the table.
4. Two pictures are on the wall.
5. A map is on the wall.
6. A clock is in the room.
7. A window is in the room.
8. One door is in the room.

3. The Definite Article THE

The stands before singular and plural nouns of definite meaning.

Repeat.

This pencil is red.
The pencil is red.
 These pencils are red.
The pencils are red.

Is the pencil red?
 Are the pencils red?

This pencil isn't yellow.
The pencil isn't yellow.
 These pencils aren't yellow.
The pencils aren't yellow.

4. Numbers

a. Repeat.

1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty-one
2	two	12	twelve	31	thirty-one
3	three	13	thirteen	41	forty-one
4	four	14	fourteen	51	fifty-one
5	five	15	fifteen	61	sixty-one
6	six	16	sixteen	71	seventy-one
7	seven	17	seventeen	81	eighty-one
8	eight	18	eighteen	91	ninety-one
9	nine	19	nineteen	100	one hundred
10	ten	20	twenty		

b. How many?

Repeat.

1. How many tables are in the room?
2. How many students are in the room?
3. How many chairs are in the room?
4. How many windows are in the room?
5. How many books are in the room?
6. How many pictures are on the wall?

c. Repeat.

1. There is one instructor.
2. There are five chairs.
3. There are five students.
4. There are three books.
5. There are two pictures.

d. Read these numbers.

30	thirty	1,000	one thousand
40	forty	10,000	ten thousand
50	fifty	1,000,000	one million
60	sixty		
70	seventy		
80	eighty		
90	ninety		
100	one hundred		

5. The Days of the Week

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

*five times
writes it.*

a. There are seven days in a week. There are classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Monday is the first day of the school week. Friday is the last day of the school week. Saturday and Sunday aren't class days.

- b. What day is today? Today is Monday.
 What day is tomorrow? Tomorrow is Tuesday.
 What is day after tomorrow? Day after tomorrow is Wednesday.

6. The Months of the Year

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Temperature</u>
winter	JANuary	Jan.	cold
	FEBruary	Feb.	cold
spring	March — 22	Mar.	cool
	April	Apr.	cool
	May	May	warm
summer	June	Jun.	warm
	JuLY	Jul.	hot
	AUGust	Aug.	hot
fall	SepTEMBER	Sep.	cool
	OcTOber	Oct.	cool
winter	NoVEMBER	Nov.	cold
	DeCEMBER	Dec.	cold

Repeat.

There are twelve months in a year.
There are classes all the year round.
There are no classes on holidays and on weekends.

cool غدا
cold سرد

Jan. 1st = NEW YEAR'S DAY

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Dec. 20th = CHRISTMASS (میلاد النبی)

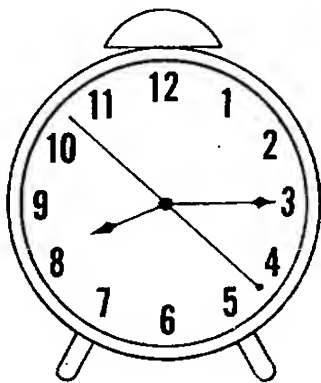
MARY X mass

christ (مسیح)

one	first	1st
two	second	2d
three	third	3th
four	fourth	4th
five	fifth	5th

week days	MONDAY
	Tuesday
	wednesday
	Thursday
	Friday
weekend	Saturday
	Sunday

حبيب الله بهفر

7. What Time Is It?

This is a clock.
It's an alarm clock.



This is a watch.
It's a wristwatch.

There are numbers on the face of the clock.

There are numbers on the face of the watch, too.

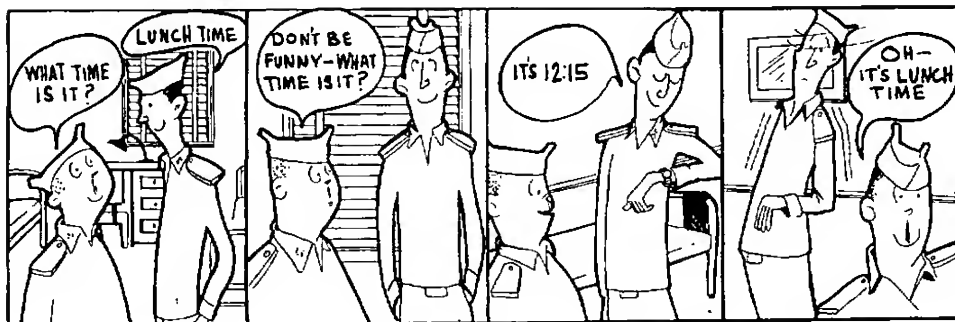
There are three hands on the face of the clock and two on the watch.

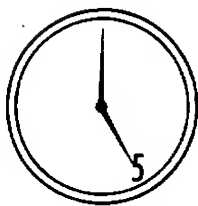
There is a second hand, a minute hand, and an hour hand on the clock.

There is a minute hand and an hour hand on the watch.

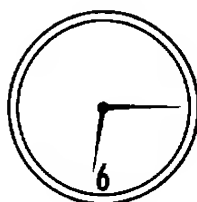
The clock says eight-fifteen.

The watch says nine-thirty.

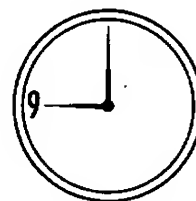


a. Civilian Time (12-hour) ClockA. M. (in the morning)

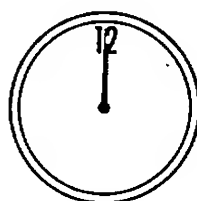
5:00 a. m.
It's five o'clock.
It's time to get up.



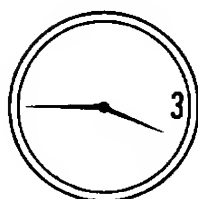
6:15 a. m.
It's six-fifteen.
It's time for breakfast.



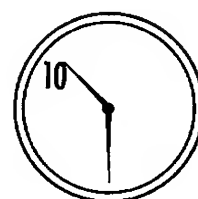
9:00 a. m.
It's nine o'clock.
It's time for class.



12:00 noon
It's twelve o'clock.
It's time for lunch.

P. M. (in the afternoon)

3:45 p. m.
It's three forty-five.
It's time for mail-call.



10:30 p. m.
It's ten-thirty.
It's time for lights out.

Tell the time on the following Civilian Clock Faces.

1.



2.



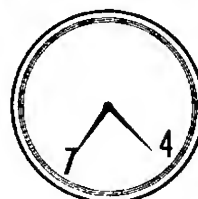
3.



4.



5.



6.

1100 Eleven hundred hours
1200 Twelve hundred hours

b. Military Time (24-hour) Clock.

Tell the time on the following Military Clock Faces.

oh-one-hundred hours

0121

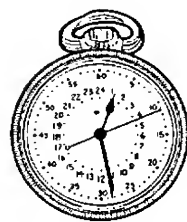
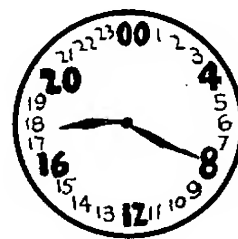
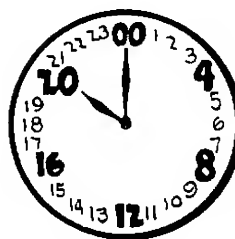
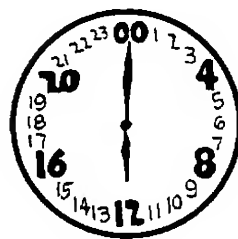
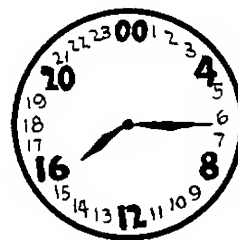
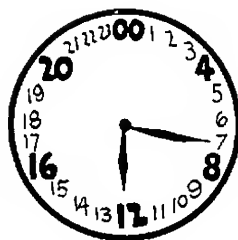
oh-one-twenty-one
hours.

0100 hours = 1:00 a.m.
0200 hours = 2:00 a.m.
0300 hours = 3:00 a.m.
0400 hours = 4:00 a.m.
0500 hours = 5:00 a.m.
0600 hours = 6:00 a.m.
0700 hours = 7:00 a.m.
0800 hours = 8:00 a.m.
0900 hours = 9:00 a.m.
1000 hours = 10:00 a.m.
1100 hours = 11:00 a.m.
1200 hours = 12:00 a.m.

1300 hours = 1:00 p.m.
1400 hours = 2:00 p.m.
1500 hours = 3:00 p.m.
1600 hours = 4:00 p.m.
1700 hours = 5:00 p.m.
1800 hours = 6:00 p.m.
1900 hours = 7:00 p.m.
2000 hours = 8:00 p.m.
2100 hours = 9:00 p.m.
2200 hours = 10:00 p.m.
2300 hours = 11:00 p.m.
2400 hours = 12:00 p.m.

A. M. (in the morning)

P. M. (in the afternoon)



0128 hours

It's oh-one-twenty-eight hours.



1424 hours

It's fourteen-twenty-four hours.

TAPE 1102A

Repeat.

Who am I?
Who are you?
Who is she?
Who is he?
Who are we?
Who are they?

You're a teacher.
I'm a student.
She's a nurse.
He's a doctor.
We're students.
They're barbers.

What are these?
What are those?

Those are pencils.
Those are pens.
Those are books.
Those are tapes.
Those are recorders.
Those are chairs.
Those are tables.

Who are they?
Who are we?

They're students.
They're teachers.
They're barbers.
They're doctors.
They're nurses.
They're farmers.
They're pilots.
They're mechanics.

Exercise 1. Plurals

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

This is a pencil.
These are pencils.

This is a pen.
These are pens.

This is a book.
These are books.

This is a tape.
These are tapes.

This is a recorder.
These are recorders.

This is a chair.
These are chairs.

This is a table.
These are tables.

He's a student.
They're students.

She's a teacher.
They're teachers.

He's a barber.
They're barbers.

He's a doctor.
They're doctors.

He's a pilot.
They're pilots.

He's a mechanic.
They're mechanics.

She's a nurse.
They're nurses.

Exercise 2.

You will hear the singular form. Then
you record the plural form.

This is a pencil.

This is a pen.

This is a book.

This is a tape.

This is a recorder.

This is a chair.

This is a table.

He's a student.

She's a teacher.

He's a barber.

He's a doctor.

He's a pilot.

He's a mechanic.

She's a nurse.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Good morning. How are you?
B: Fine, thanks. How are you?
- A: Fine, thanks.
B: What are those?
- A: Those are tapes.
B: And what are those?
- A: Those are recorders.
B: Who are you?
- A: I'm a teacher. And who are you?
B: I'm a student.
- A: Who is he?
B: He's a doctor.
- A: Who is she?
B: She's a nurse.
- A: Who are they?
B: They're pilots.
- A: Good-bye.
B: Good-bye.

Exercise 4.You will hear the first speaker (Part A).
Then you record the response.

- A: Good morning. How are you?
B:
- A: Fine, thanks.
B:
- A: Those are tapes.
B:
- A: Those are recorders.
B:
- A: I'm a teacher. And who are you?
B:
- A: Who is he?
B:
- A: Who is she?
B:
- A: Who are they?
B:
- A: Good-bye.
B:

TAPE 1102B

Repeat.

Come in!
Sit down, please.
Come again!

How are you?
Fine, thanks. And you?
Fine, thanks.

That's not a pencil.
That's not a chair.
That's not a book.
You're not a teacher.
She's not a doctor.
He's not a nurse.
We're not mechanics.
They're not pilots.
I'm not a teacher.

What is it?
What am I?
What is she?
What is he?
What are we?
What are they?
What are you?

Exercise 1. Review of negative forms.Listen and repeat.

That's a pencil.
That's not a pencil.

That's a chair.
That's not a chair.

That's a book.
That's not a book.

That's a tape.
That's not a tape.

That's a recorder.
That's not a recorder.

You're a teacher.
You're not a teacher.

She's a nurse.
She's not a nurse.

We're pilots.
We're not pilots.

They're mechanics.
They're not mechanics.

I'm a teacher.
I'm not a teacher.

Exercise 2.

You will hear the affirmative form.
Then you record the negative form.

That's a pencil.
That's a chair.
That's a book.
That's a tape.
That's a recorder.
You're a teacher.
She's a nurse.
We're pilots.
They're mechanics.
I'm a teacher.

Exercise 3. Review of plural forms.Listen and repeat.

pencil	pencils
pen	pens
book	books
chair	chairs
table	tables
tape	tapes
recorder	recorders
student	students
teacher	teachers
barber	barbers
pilot	pilots
mechanic	mechanics
doctor	doctors
nurse	nurses

Exercise 4.

You will hear the singular form.
Then you record the plural form.

pencil
 pen
 book
 chair
 table
 tape
 recorder
 student
 teacher
 barber
 pilot
 mechanic
 doctor
 nurse

Exercise 5. Conversation practice.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: That's not a pencil.
 What is it?
 B: That's a book.
- A: That's not a chair.
 What is it?
 B: That's a table.
- A: That's not a book.
 What is it?
 B: That's a tape.
- A: You're not a teacher.
 Who are you?
 B: I'm a student.
- A: She's not a doctor.
 Who is she?
 B: She's a nurse.
- A: He's not a nurse.
 What is he?
 B: He's a doctor.
- A: We're not pilots.
 What are we?
 B: We're students.
- A: They're not mechanics.
 What are they?
 B: They're barbers.
- A: I'm not a teacher.
 What am I?
 B: You're a student.

TAPE 1102C

Listen to the following conversation
between a captain and a lieutenant.

Good morning, captain.

Good morning, lieutenant. How are you?

I'm fine, sir. Thank you.

Just a minute. What time is it?

It's eight o'clock, sir.

Are you in the lab this period?

Yes, sir.

Is your roommate there, too?

Yes, sir. He is.

Ask him to report to me.

Yes, sir.

Good-bye, lieutenant.

Good-bye, sir.

Repeat everything you hear.

Good morning, captain.

Good morning, lieutenant. How are you?

I'm fine, sir. Thank you.

Just a minute. What time is it?

It's eight o'clock, sir.

Are you in the lab this period?

Yes, sir.

Is your roommate there, too?

Yes, sir. He is.

Ask him to report to me.

Yes, sir.

Good-bye lieutenant.

Good-bye, sir.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Pronunciation PracticeListen to four characteristic English vowel sounds.

/ ɪ /	/ ɪ /	/ ɪ /	it	it	it
/ ɛ /	/ ɛ /	/ ɛ /	yes	yes	yes
/ æ /	/ æ /	/ æ /	at	at	at
/ ə /	/ ə /	/ ə /	month	month	month

Listen to the sound / ɪ / in the following words.

is	is	is
in	in	in
it	it	it

Repeat.

is	is	is
in	in	in
it	it	it

Listen to the sound / ɛ / in the following words.

yes	yes	yes
hello	hello	hello
red	red	red

Repeat.

yes	yes	yes
hello	hello	hello
red	red	red

Listen to the sound / æ /.

am	am	am
thanks	thanks	thanks
class	class	class

Repeat.

am	am	am
thanks	thanks	thanks
class	class	class

Listen to the sound / ə /.

month	month	month
number	number	number
Sunday	Sunday	Sunday

Repeat.

month	month	month
number	number	number
Sunday	Sunday	Sunday

Repeat.

What are these?
Who is he?

Repeat these questions and answers.

Where are we?

We are in the classroom.

Where are the students?

They're in the classroom.

Is it time for class?

Yes, it's time for class.

Who is at the blackboard?

The instructor is at the blackboard.

Is there a wastebasket in the classroom?

No, there isn't.

Where is the map?

The map is to the right.

Where are the pictures?

They are to the left.

Are there lights in the room?

Yes, there are.

Is there a light switch?

Yes.

Is the light on?

No, it's off.

Repeat.

It's five o'clock.

It's time to get up.

It's six-fifteen.

It's time for breakfast.

It's seven twenty-five.

It's time for class.

It's nine-fifteen.

It's time for a break.

Numbers: Zero to fifteenRepeat everything that follows.

0. zero
1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. eleven
12. twelve
13. thirteen
14. fourteen.
15. fifteen

What's your serial number?

It's 1-4-6-8-0.

(One-four-six-eight-zero)

What's his serial number?

It's 2-3-5-7-9.

What's your barracks number?

1-2-3-6-4.

What's his barracks number?

2-5-7-8-9.

What's your phone number?

3-6-1-2-4.

What's her phone number?

5-8-7-9-4.

The first day is Monday.

The second day is Tuesday.

The third day is Wednesday.

The fourth day is Thursday.

Friday is the fifth day.

Saturday is the sixth day.

Sunday is the seventh day.

The first month is January.

The second month is February.

The third month is March.

The fourth month is April.

The fifth month is May.

The sixth month is June.

July is the seventh month.

August is the eighth month.

September is the ninth month.

October is the tenth month.

November is the eleventh month.

December is the twelfth month.

How many days are there in a week?

There are seven days in a week.

Which days are school days?

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Months.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 7. July |
| 2. February | 8. August |
| 3. March | 9. September |
| 4. April | 10. October |
| 5. May | 11. November |
| 6. June | 12. December |

How many months are there in a year?

There are twelve months in a year.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1103

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Be - Contracted Negative Questions

The Question Word - Why

Action Verbs:

Present Tense

Affirmative Statements

Personal Pronouns

Adjectives

Sound and Intonation

/i, ɪ, e, ɛ, æ, u, ʊ, o, ɔ, a, ə/

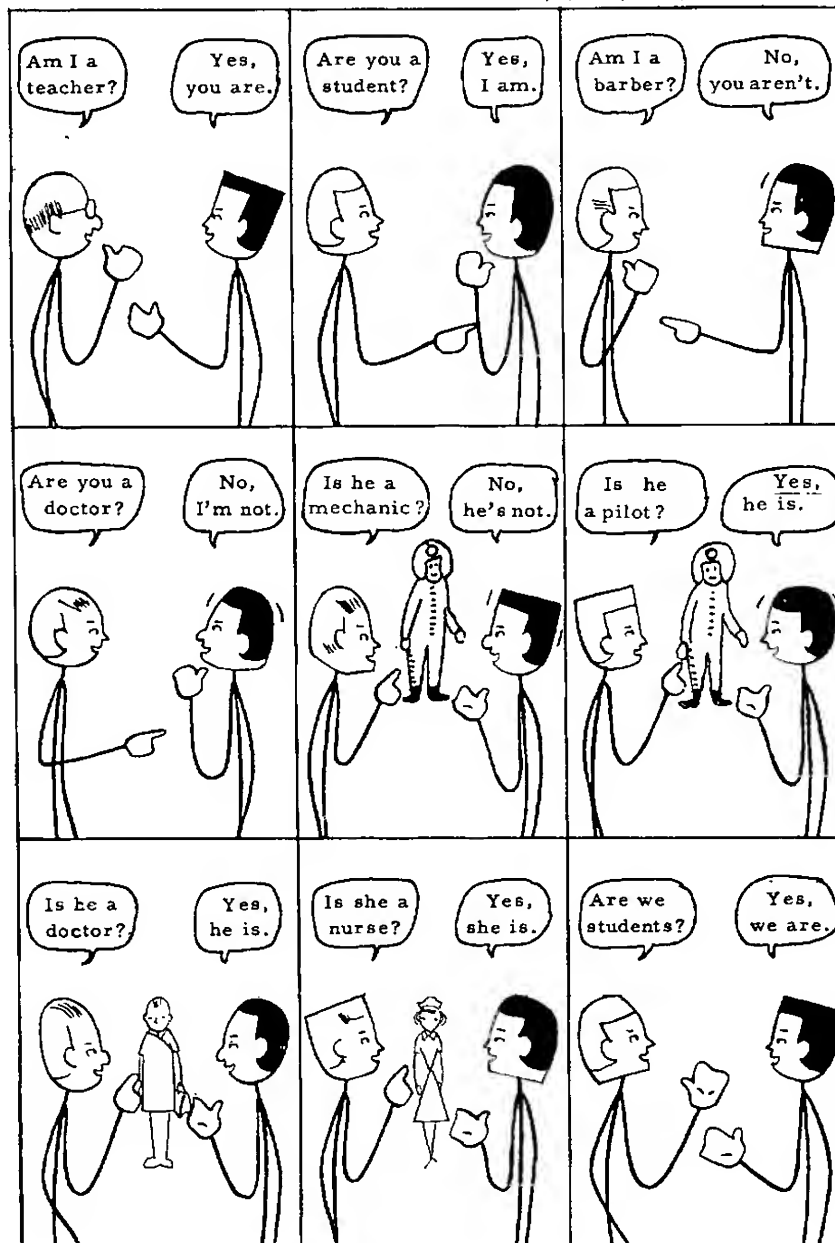
/aɪ, aʊ, ɔɪ/

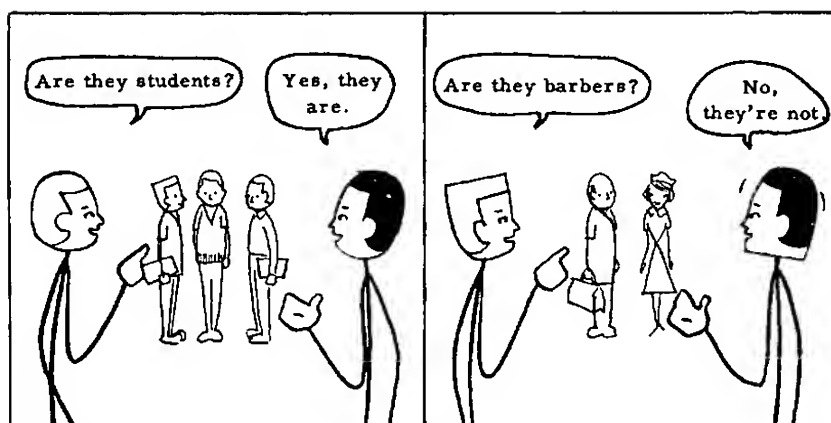
/s, z/

UNIT 1103

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Practice these questions and answers.





A: Am I a teacher?
B: Yes, you are.

A: Are you a student?
B: Yes, I am.

A: Am I a barber?
B: No, you aren't.

memorize this lesson for tomorrow.

A: Are you a doctor?
B: No, I'm not.

A: Is he a mechanic?
B: No, he's not.

A: Is he a pilot?
B: No, he's not.

A: Is he a doctor?
B: Yes, he is.

A: Is she a nurse?
B: Yes, she is.

A: Are we students?
B: Yes, we are.

A: Are they students?
B: Yes, they are.

A: Are they barbers?
B: No, they're not.





1. Isn't this a pencil?
Yes, it is.
2. Isn't this a book?
Yes, it is.
3. Isn't this a pen?
Yes, it is.
4. Isn't this a tape?
Yes, it is.
5. Isn't this a chair?
No, it isn't.
6. Isn't this a table?
No, it isn't.
7. Isn't this an airplane?
No, it isn't.
8. Aren't those pencils?
No, they aren't.
9. Aren't those books?
No, they aren't.
10. Aren't those tapes?
Yes, they are.
11. Aren't those tables?
Yes, they are.

write two pages 76 and 77

YOU'RE NOT A TEACHER.....YOU AREN'T A TEACHER

You're not	=	You aren't
you + are = <u>you're</u>		are + not = <u>aren't</u>
<u>You're</u> not a teacher.	=	You <u>aren't</u> a teacher.

Practice these negative forms.

Negative Statements

1. You're not a teacher.
2. You aren't a teacher.

1. We're not students.
2. We aren't students.

1. They're not students.
2. They aren't students.

1. He's not a doctor.
2. He isn't a doctor.

1. She's not a nurse.
2. She isn't a nurse.

1. That's not a book.
2. That isn't a book.

Negative Questions

- Aren't you a teacher?
- Aren't we students?
- Aren't they students?
- Isn't he a doctor?
- Isn't she a nurse?
- Isn't that a book?

Short answers in English

Are you a student?

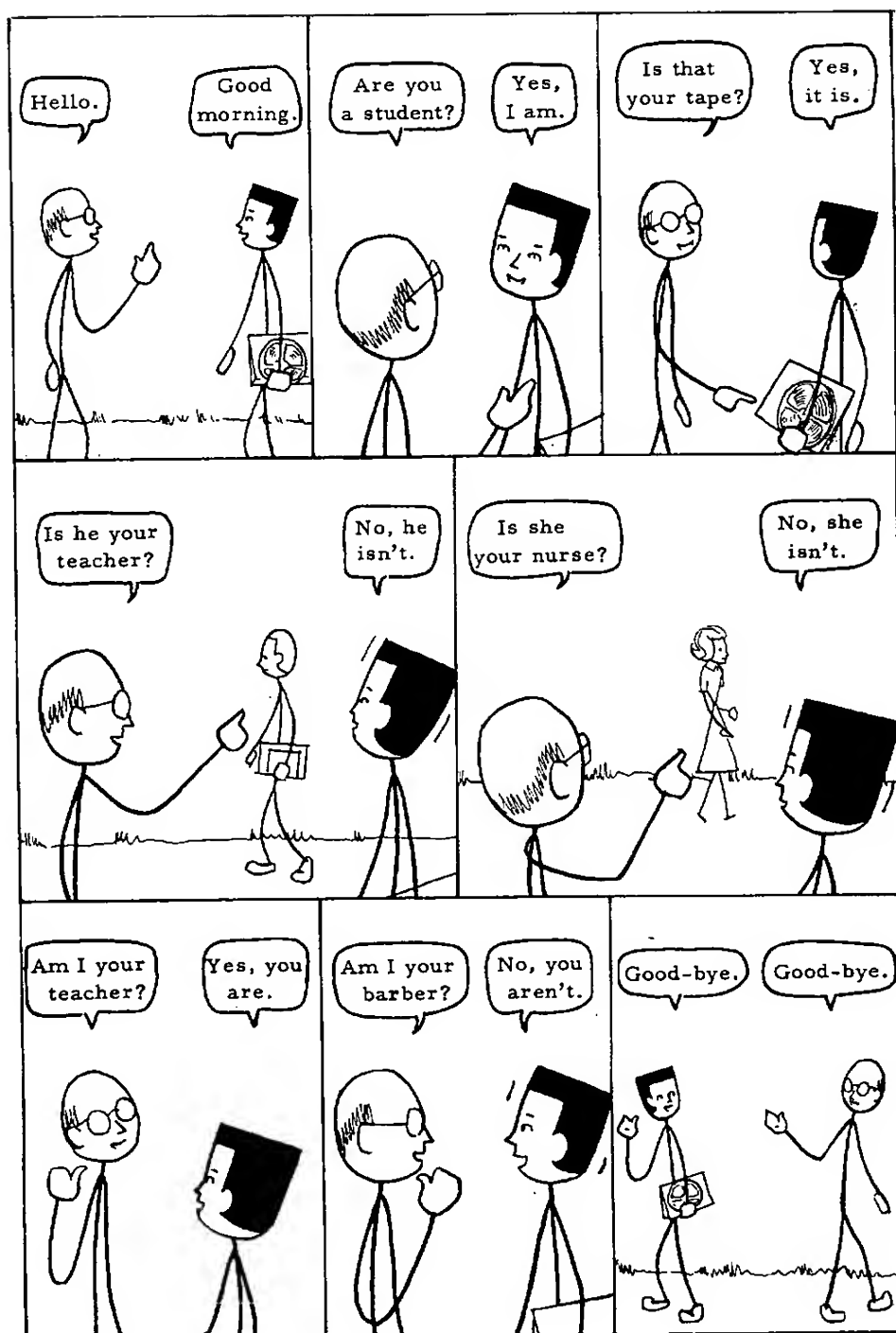
Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

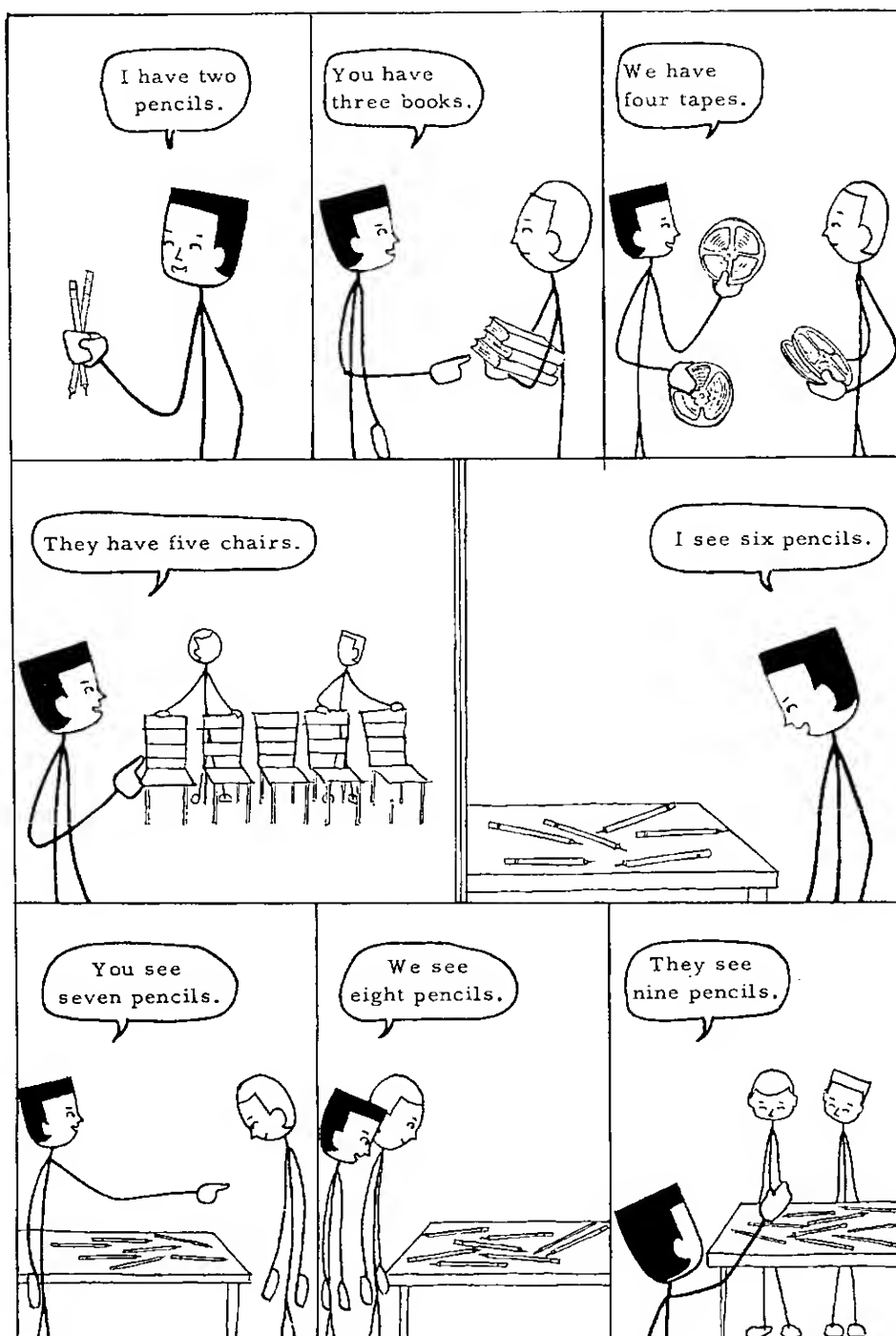
Is this a pencil?

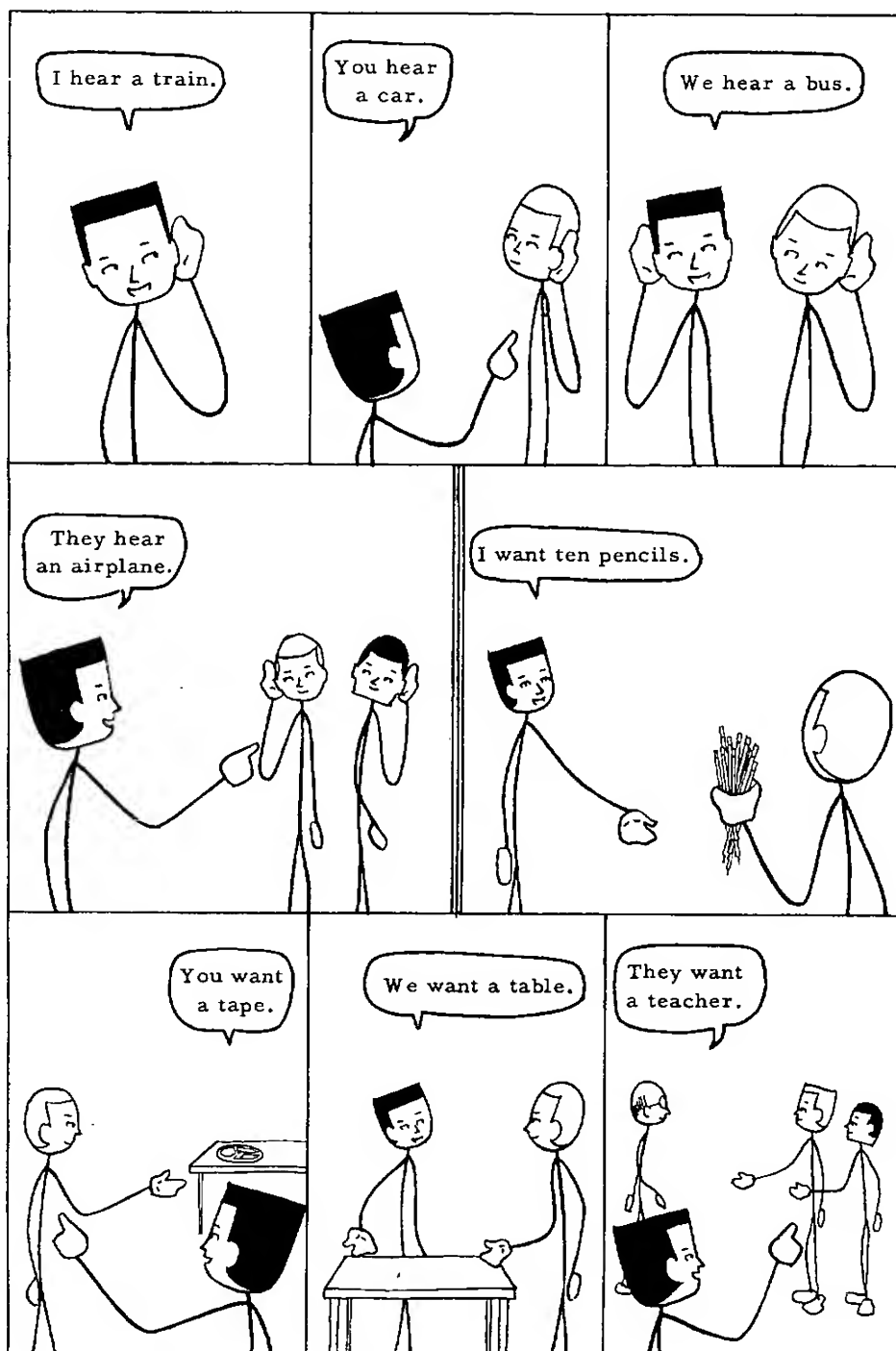
Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.
No, it's not.

Give short answers in English.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Are you a student? | 6. Is she a nurse? |
| 2. Am I a teacher? | 7. Is this a pen? |
| 3. Are we students? | 8. Is that a tape? |
| 4. Are they students? | 9. Are these books? |
| 5. Is he a doctor? | 10.. Are those recorders? |

Review.

Action Verbs - Present Tense - Affirmative Statements



Repeat.

1. I have two pencils.
You have three books.
We have four tapes.
They have five chairs.
2. I see six pencils.
You see seven pencils.
We see eight pencils.
They see nine pencils.
3. I hear a train.
You hear a car.
We hear a bus.
They hear an airplane.
4. I want ten pencils.
You want a tape.
We want a table.
They want a teacher.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. BE - Contracted Negative Questions

Begin negative questions with the contracted Verb + not pattern.

Example: Isn't this my book?

Aren't those your books?

Change to the contracted negative question form.

1. It is cold.
2. They are new.
3. This is his first class.
4. It's time for lunch.
5. Today isn't Tuesday.
6. They aren't in class.
7. Are they yellow?
8. She's in the lab.
9. It's five o'clock.
10. This month is July.

2. The Question Word- Why

Question words always come first in a sentence.

Begin each negative question with Why.

Example: Isn't he in class?
Why isn't he in class?

1. Aren't they in the lab?
2. Isn't the light on?
3. Isn't it time for a break?
4. Isn't there a wastebasket in the room?

3. Action Verbs - Present Tense - Affirmative Statements

Have - The Present Tense

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I have.	We have.
2nd person	You have.	You have.
3rd person	He, she, it has,	They have.

a. Use the correct form of Have.

1. He _____ a pen.
2. They _____ two books.
3. I _____ my pencil.
4. The watch _____ a minute hand.
5. A week _____ seven days.
6. We _____ a new teacher.
7. You _____ a wrist watch.
8. The room _____ a light switch.

b. Want - The Present Tense

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I want.	We want.
2nd person	You want.	You want.
3rd person	He, she, it wants.	They want.

Use the correct form of Want.

1. He _____ a pen.
2. They _____ two books.
3. I _____ my pencil.
4. She _____ a new wrist watch.
5. We _____ a break.
6. They _____ a holiday.
7. He _____ her telephone number.
8. We _____ new Venetian blinds.

- c. Use He as the subject of each sentence.

Example: I want a car.
He wants a car.

1. I have a pencil.
2. I want a new car.
3. I have an old car.
4. I have an alarm clock.
5. I want a tape.
6. We want a green pencil.
7. You want her telephone number.
8. We want a recorder.

- d. Rewrite these sentences. First substitute "I." Then substitute "they."

Example: He wants a red pencil.
I want a red pencil.
 They want a red pencil.

1. She wants a new car.
2. He wants an alarm clock.
3. We want a new tape.
4. He wants a book.
5. We want a recorder.
6. He wants a pencil.
7. He wants three books.

- e. Let each student substitute "I" for "we."

We get up early every day. We go to the mess hall and eat breakfast.
 We have bacon and eggs, toast, and coffee. Then we walk to class.



4. Personal Pronouns

Subject:	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Possessive:	my	your	his	her	its	our	their
	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs

- a. Note that there are two pronoun forms for possession; one stands in front of the noun; the other stands alone.

It's my book.

your
 his
 her
 (its)
 our
 their

It's mine.

yours.
 his.
 hers.
 (its)
 ours.
 theirs.

Drill: Supply the pronoun forms.

Example: I have a book.
I have my book.
I have mine.

1. He has a pencil.
He has _____ pencil.
He has _____.
2. We have the grades.
We have _____ grades.
We have _____.
3. You have a book.
You have _____ book.
You have _____.
4. I have a tape.
I have _____ tape.
I have _____.

b. Repeat these sentences.

I have <u>my</u> ID (identification) card.	It's <u>mine</u> .
You have <u>your</u> ID card.	It's <u>yours</u> .
He has <u>his</u> ID card.	It's <u>his</u> .
She has <u>her</u> ID card.	It's <u>hers</u> .
We have <u>our</u> ID cards.	They're <u>ours</u> .
They have <u>their</u> ID cards.	They're <u>theirs</u> .

5. Adjectives.

Adjectives may come before or after the nouns they describe.

Example: This is a red pencil.
This pencil is red.

These are red pencils.
These pencils are red.

Complete these sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. yellow
That is a _____ book.
That book is _____.
Those are _____ books.
Those books are _____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. old
It is an _____ car.
It is _____.
They are _____ cars.
They are _____. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. new
This is a _____ tape.
This tape is _____.
These are _____ tapes.
These tapes are _____. | |

TAPE 1103A

Repeat everything you hear.

I'm a teacher.
You're a student.
We're students.
They're students.
He's a doctor.
She's a nurse.
This is a pencil.
Those are pencils.

I am.
You are.
He is.
She is.
We are.
They are.

I'm not a teacher.
You're not a student.
We're not students.
They're not students.
He's not a doctor.
She's not a nurse.
This is not a pencil.
Those are not pencils.

I'm not.
You're not.
He's not.
She's not.
We're not.
They're not.

Am I a teacher?
Are you a student?
Are we students?
Are they students?
Is he a doctor?
Is she a nurse?
Is this a pencil?
Are those pencils?

You're not.
You aren't.

He's not.
He isn't.

She's not.
She isn't.

We're not.
We aren't.

They're not.
They aren't.

Aren't you a student?
Aren't we students?
Aren't they students?
Isn't he a doctor?
Isn't she a nurse?
Isn't this a pencil?
Aren't those pencils?

I am.
Am I _____?

You are.
Are you _____?

He is.
Is he _____?

She is.
Is she _____?

We are.
Are we _____?

They are.
Are they _____?

You aren't.
Aren't you _____?

He isn't.
Isn't he _____?

She isn't.
Isn't she _____?

We aren't.
Aren't we _____?

They aren't.
Aren't they _____?

Exercise 1. Review of Affirmative Question forms.

Listen and repeat.

I'm a student.
Am I a student?

You're a teacher.
Are you a teacher?

He's a doctor.
Is he a doctor?

She's a nurse.
Is she a nurse?

We're students.
Are we students?

You're teachers.
Are you teachers?

They're pilots.
Are they pilots?

That's a pencil.
Is that a pencil?

Those are books.
Are those books?

Exercise 2.

You will hear the affirmative form.
Then you record the question form.

I'm a student.
You're a teacher.
He's a doctor.
She's a nurse.
We're students.
You're teachers.
They're pilots.
That's a pencil.
Those are books.

Exercise 3.Review of Negative Statement forms.Listen and repeat.

I'm a student.
I'm not a student.

You're a teacher.
You're not a teacher.

He's a doctor.
He's not a doctor.

She's a nurse.
She's not a nurse.

We're students.
We're not students.

You're teachers.
You're not teachers.

They're pilots.
They're not pilots.

That's a pencil.
That's not a pencil.

Those are books.
Those aren't books.

Exercise 4.

You will hear the affirmative statement.
Then you record the negative statement.

I'm a student.
You're a teacher.
He's a doctor.
She's a nurse.
We're students.
You're teachers.
They're pilots.
That's a pencil.
Those are books.

Exercise 5.Review of Negative Question forms.Listen and repeat.

You're not a teacher.
Aren't you a teacher?

He's not a doctor.
Isn't he a doctor?

She's not a nurse.
Isn't she a nurse?

We're not students.
Aren't we students?

You're not teachers.
Aren't you teachers?

They're not pilots.
Aren't they pilots?

That's not a pencil.
Isn't that a pencil?

Those aren't books.
Aren't those books?

Exercise 6.

You will hear the negative statement.
Then you record the negative question.

You're not a teacher.
He's not a doctor.
She's not a nurse.
We're not students.
You're not teachers.
They're not pilots.
That's not a pencil.
Those aren't books.

Exercise 7.

Review of TWO possible forms of negative with verb Be.

Listen and repeat.

You're not.
You aren't.

He's not.
He isn't.

She's not.
She isn't.

We're not.
We aren't.

You're not.
You aren't.

They're not.
They aren't.

It's not.
It isn't.

TAPE 1103B

Repeat everything you hear.

have
see
hear
want

your tape
your book
your pen
your pencil
your chair
your table
your teacher
your doctor

I have two pencils.
You have three books.
We have four tapes.
They have five chairs.

I see six pencils.
You see seven pencils.
We see eight pencils.
They see nine pencils.

Is this your tape?
Is this your book?
Is that your pen?
Is that your pencil?
Is this your chair?
Is that your table?
Is he your teacher?
Is he your doctor?

I hear a train.
You hear a car.
We hear a bus.
They hear an airplane.

I want ten pencils.
You want a tape.
We want a table.
They want a teacher.

Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.

Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.

Yes, she is.
No, she isn't.

one	six
two	seven
three	eight
four	nine
five	ten

Exercise 1.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Good morning.
B: Good morning.
- A: Who are you?
B: I'm a doctor.
- A: Is this your book?
B: No, it isn't.
- A: Is that your table?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: Are those your pencils?
B: No, they aren't.
- A: Good-bye.
B: Good-bye.

Exercise 2.

Now you will hear the first speaker (Part A). Then you record the part of the second speaker (Part B).

- A: Good morning.
B: Good morning.
- A: Who are you?
B: I'm a doctor.
- A: Is this your book?
B: No, it isn't.
- A: Is that your table?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: Are those your pencils?
B: No, they aren't.
- A: Good-bye.
B: Good-bye.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Hi! How are you?
B: Fine, thanks. And you?
- A: Fine, thanks. Are you a student?
B: Yes, I am.
- A: Is this your pencil?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: I hear an airplane.
B: I hear a car.
- A: I see a train.
B: I see a bus.
- A: I have a book.
B: I have two books.
- A: Good-bye.
B: So long!

Exercise 4.

Now you will hear the first speaker (Part A). Then you record the part of the second speaker (Part B).

- A: Hi! How are you?
B: Hi! Fine, thanks. And you?
- A: Fine, thanks. Are you a student?
B: Yes, I am.
- A: Is this your pencil?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: I hear an airplane.
B: I hear a car.
- A: I see a train.
B: I see a bus.
- A: I have a book.
B: I have two books.
- A: Good-bye.
B: So long!

Exercise 5.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: I'm not a teacher.

B: What are you?

A: I'm a student.

B: I'm not a barber.

A: What are you?

B: I'm a pilot.

A: That's not a pencil.

B: What is it?

A: That's a pen.

Exercise 6.Now you will hear the first speaker (Part A). Then you record the part of the second speaker (Part B).

A: I'm not a teacher.

B: What are you?

A: I'm a student.

B: I'm not a barber.

A: What are you?

B: I'm a pilot.

A: That's not a pencil.

B: What is it?

A: That's a pen.

TAPE 1103C

Listen to the following conversation between two students.

John, it's time to get up.

What time is it, Fred?

It's six o'clock.

Are you sure?

My clock says five-thirty.

Your clock is slow.

It's six o'clock right now.

What time is breakfast?

Six-thirty.

I'll hurry then.

Wait for me.

O.K. I'll wait.

Repeat everything that follows.

John, it's time to get up.

What time is it, Fred?

It's six o'clock.

Are you sure?

My clock says five-thirty.

Your clock is slow.

It's six o'clock right now.

What time is breakfast?

Six-thirty.

I'll hurry then.

Wait for me.

O.K. I'll wait.

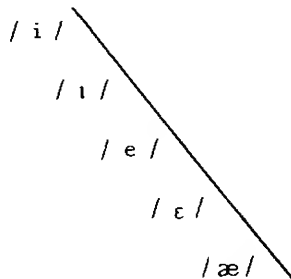
SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen.

There are 11 vowel sounds in English.

There are 5 front vowels.

The front vowels are / i, ɪ, e, ɛ, æ /



Front Vowels

Listen and repeat.

/ i / / i / / i /

/ ɪ / / ɪ / / ɪ /

/ e / / e / / e /

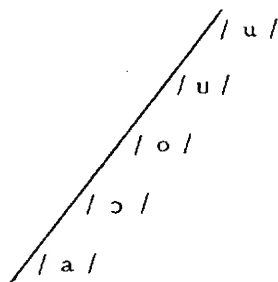
/ ɛ / / ɛ / / ɛ /

/ æ / / æ / / æ /

Listen.

There are 5 back vowels.

The back vowels are / u, ʊ, o, ɔ, a /



Back Vowels

Listen and repeat.

/ u / / u / / u /

/ u / / u / / u /

/ o / / o / / o /

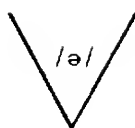
/ ɔ / / ɔ / / ɔ /

/ a / / a / / a /

Listen

There is 1 middle vowel.

The middle vowel is / ə /.



Listen and repeat.

/ ə / / ə / / ə /

Listen.

There are 3 diphthongs in English.

The diphthongs are / aɪ , aʊ , ɔɪ /

Listen and repeat.

/ aɪ / / aɪ / / aɪ /

/ aʊ / / aʊ / / aʊ /

/ ɔɪ / / ɔɪ / / ɔɪ /

/ s - z /

/ s / - He wants. / s /

/ s / - She wants. / s /

/ s / - It wants. / s /

/ z / - is, is, is / z /

/ z / - has, has, has / z /

Listen and repeat.

He's in class.
Is he in class?
He isn't in class.
Isn't he in class?

They are in class.
Are they in class?
They aren't in class.
Aren't they in class?

Why isn't he in class?
Why aren't they in class?

/ z - z - z /

is is is

has has has

I have.
You have.
We have.
They have.

He has. / z /
She has. / z /
It has. / z /

Listen and repeat.

I want.
You want.
We want.
They want.

He wants. / s /
She wants. / s /
It wants. / s /

Conversation Practice

Isn't this my pencil?
Yes, it's your pencil.
Yes, it's yours.

Isn't this your pencil?
Yes, it's my pencil.
Yes, it's mine.

Isn't this his pencil?
Yes, it's his pencil.
Yes, it's his.

Isn't this her pencil?
Yes, it's her pencil.
Yes, it's hers.

Listen and repeat.

This is a red pencil.
This pencil is red.
These are red pencils.
These pencils are red.

I have my ID card.
It's mine.

You have your ID card.
It's yours.

He has /z/ his ID card.
It's his. /z/

She has /z/ her ID card.
It's hers. /z/

Review these expressions.

Hi!
So long.
Sit down, please.
It's lunch time.
It's time for a break.
I'll hurry.
I'll wait.

Repeat these statements.

That's a pencil.
I'm a student.
It's a room.
It isn't an alarm clock.
He's in the lab.
She's not in class.
This isn't my classroom.

There's one recorder.
There're ten tapes.
January is the first month of the year.
December is the last month of the year.

It's two a.m.
It's 0200 hours.

The pencil is red.
The pencils are red.

Repeat.

Isn't this yours?
Yes, it is.

Aren't those our books?
Yes, they are.

He has /z/ a book.
She wants a book.

I have my grade.
I have mine.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1104

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Action Verbs - Present Tense

Affirmative Questions

Negative Statements

Negative Questions

The Imperative

Sound and Intonation

S - Hissing Sound after / p, t, k, f /

- Buzzing Sound after most other consonants and vowels.

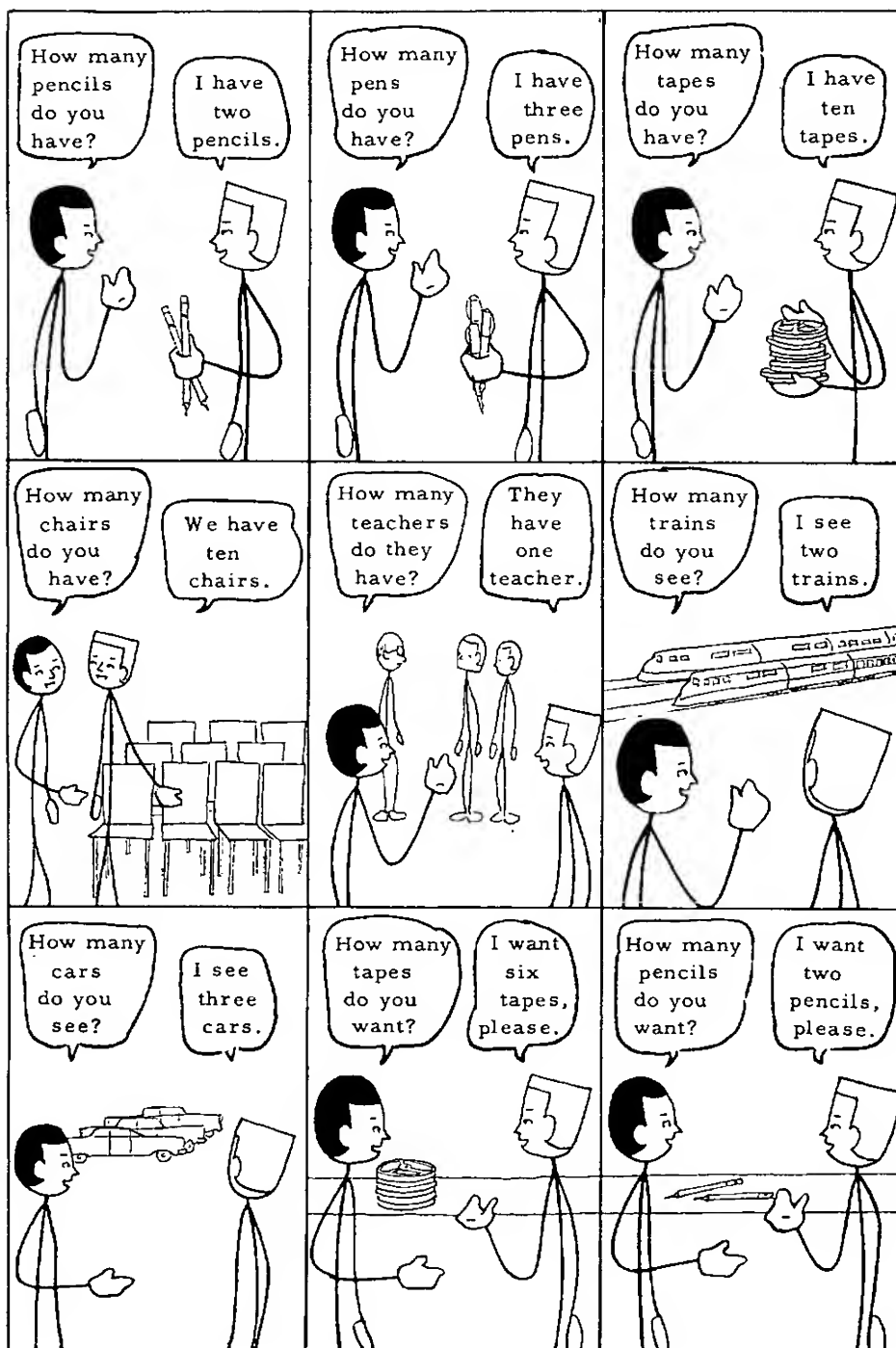
UNIT 1104

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

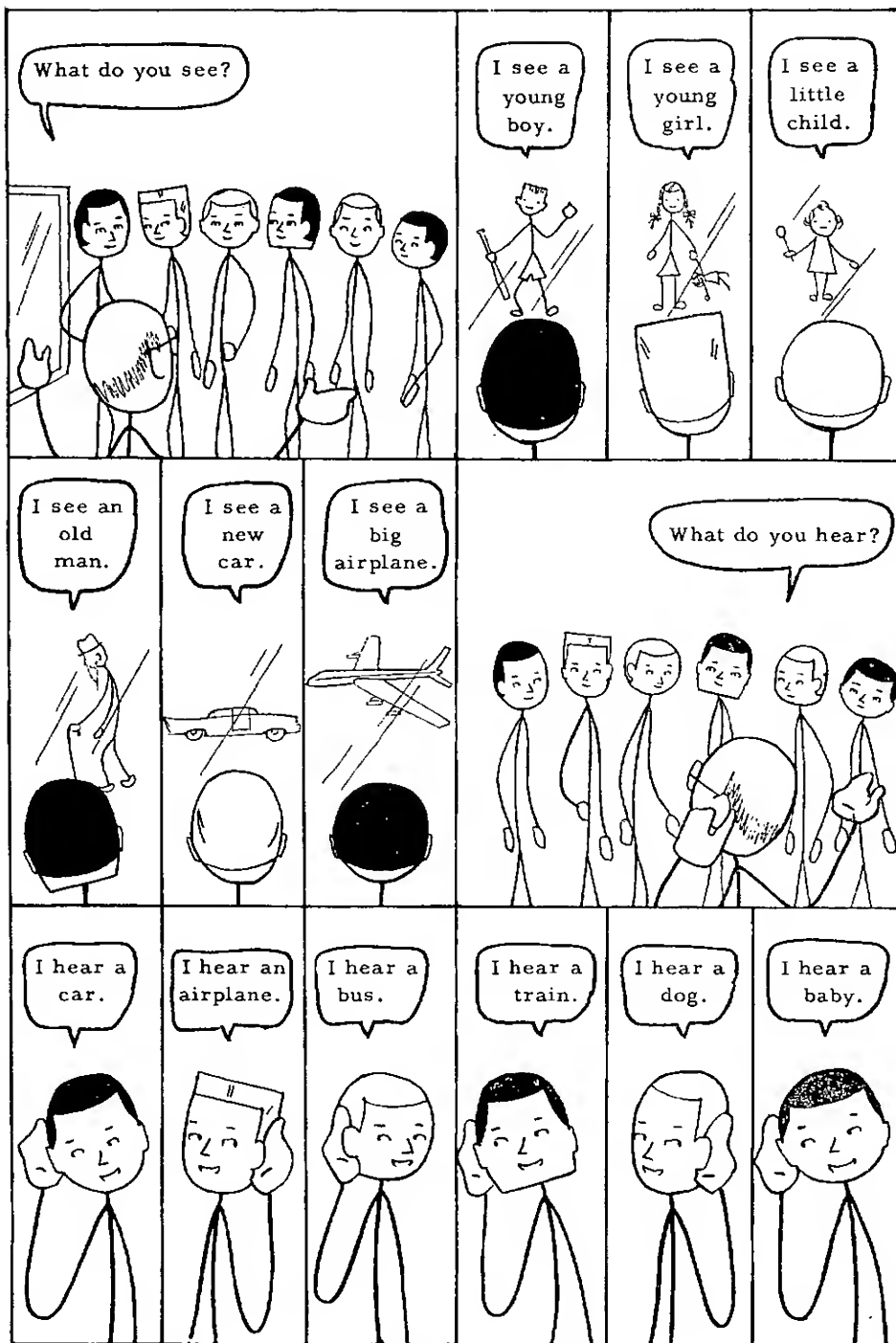
Repeat the questions and answers.

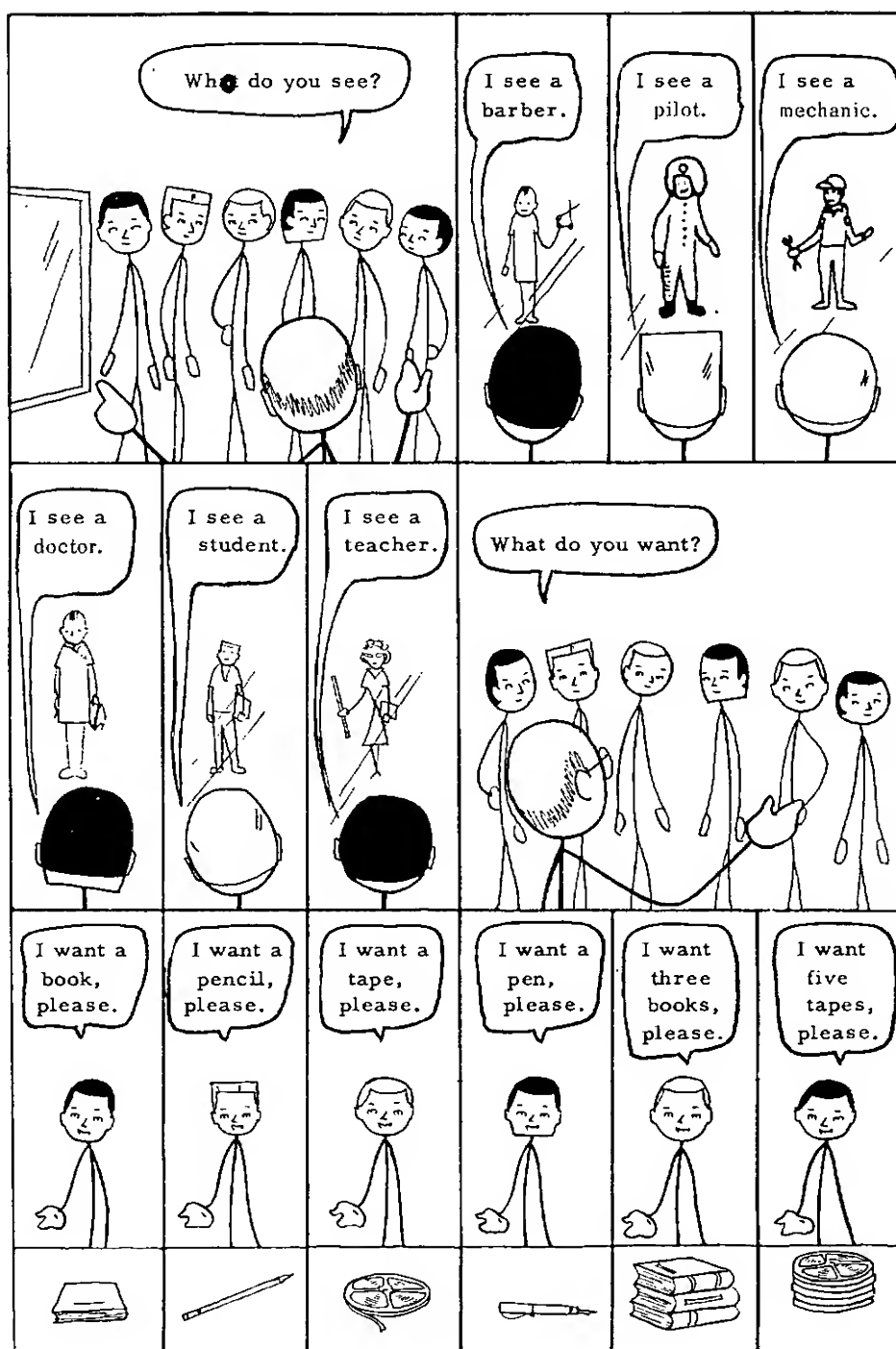






1. How many pencils do you have?
I have two pencils.
2. How many pens do you have?
I have three pens.
3. How many tapes do you have?
I have ten tapes.
4. How many chairs do we have?
We have ten chairs.
5. How many teachers do they have?
They have one teacher.
6. How many trains do you see?
I see two trains.
7. How many cars do you see?
I see three cars.
8. How many tapes do you want?
I want six tapes, please.
9. How many pencils do you want?
I want two pencils, please.





1. What do you see?

I see a young boy.
I see a young girl.
I see a little child.
I see an old man.
I see a new car.
I see a big airplane.

2. What do you hear?

I hear a car.
I hear an airplane.
I hear a bus.
I hear a train.
I hear a dog.
I hear a baby.

3. Who do you see?

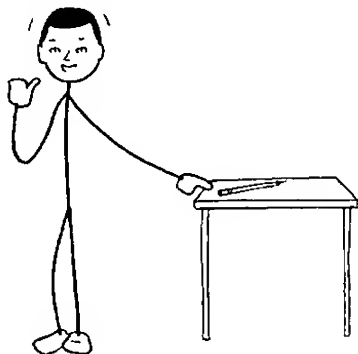
I see a barber.
I see a pilot.
I see a mechanic.
I see a doctor.
I see a student.
I see a teacher.

4. What do you want?

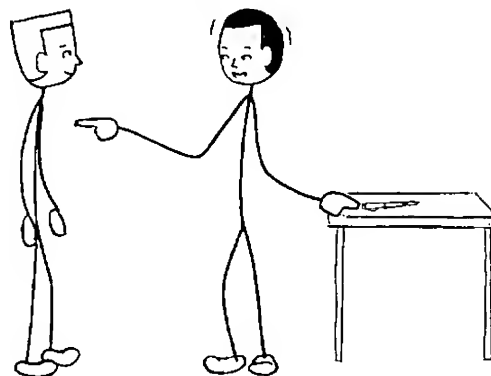
I want a book, please.
I want a pencil, please.
I want a tape, please.
I want a pen, please.
I want three books, please.
I want five tapes, please.

Repeat.

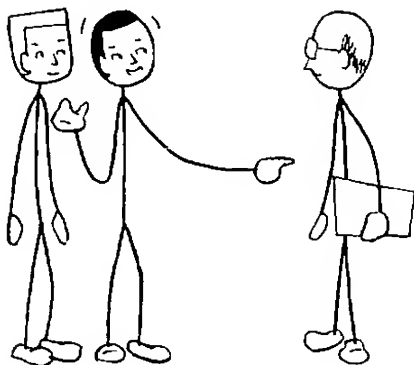
I don't have a pencil.



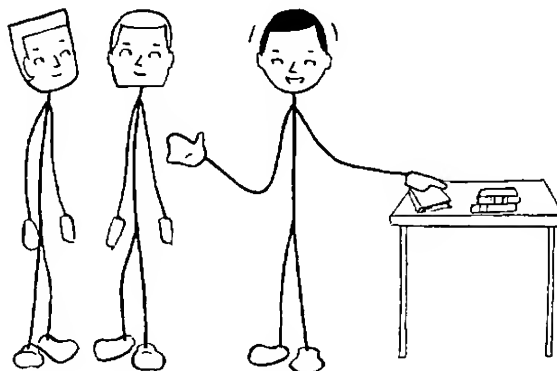
You don't have a pen.



We don't have a teacher.

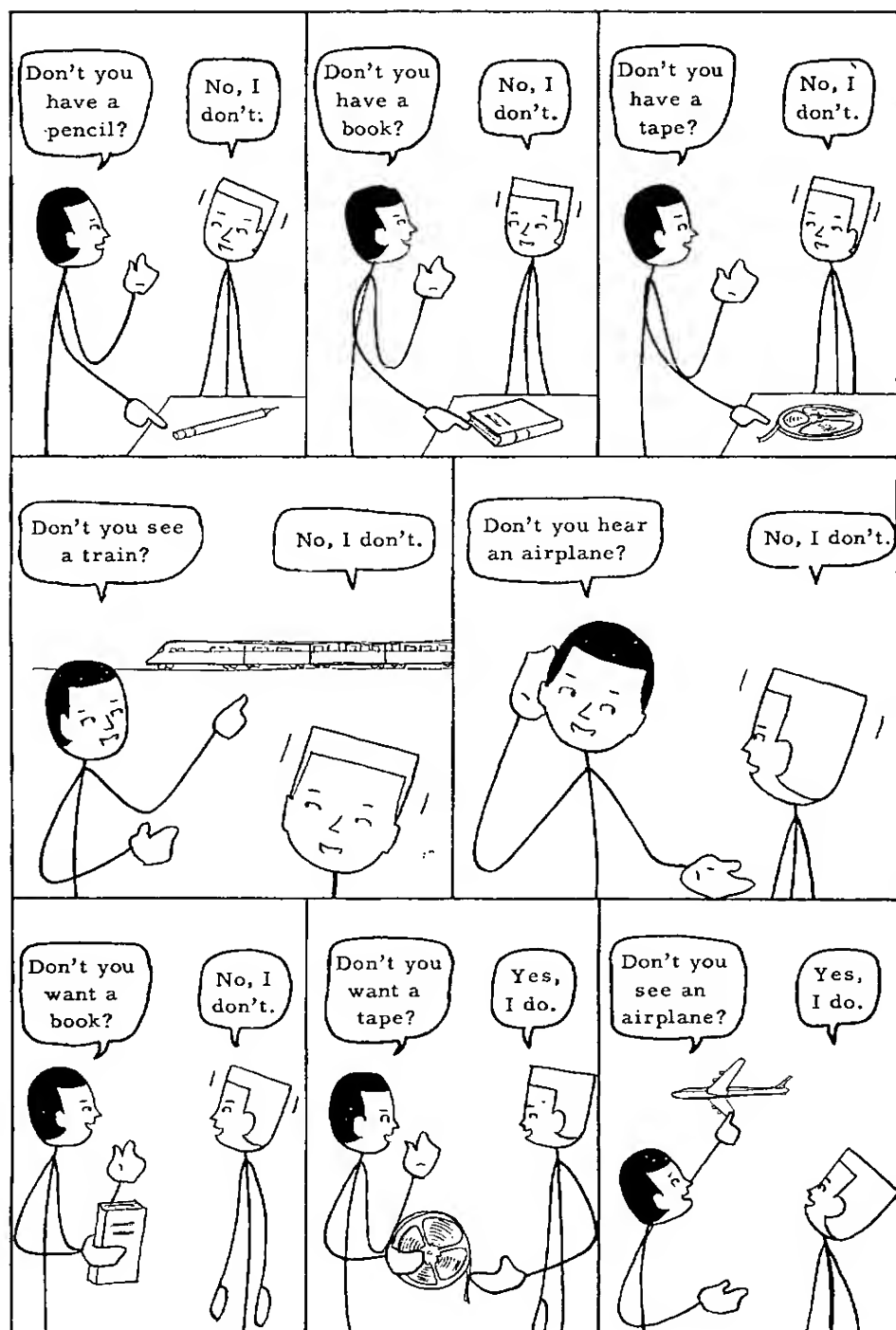


They don't have books.



1. I don't have a pencil.
2. You don't have a pen.
3. We don't have a teacher.
4. They don't have books.
5. Don't you have a pencil?
No, I don't.
6. Don't you have a book?
No, I don't.
7. Don't you have a tape?
No, I don't.

8. Don't you see a train?
No, I don't.
9. Don't you hear an airplane?
No, I don't.
10. Don't you want a book?
No, I don't.
11. Don't you want a tape?
Yes, I do.
12. Don't you see an airplane?
Yes, I do.



EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Action Verbs - Present Tense - Affirmative Questions

$$D_0 = ?$$

I hear a plane.

Do I hear a plane?

Affirmative Statement.

Affirmative Question.

Repeat.

You hear a plane.

Do you hear a plane?

We hear a plane.

Do we hear a plane?

They hear a plane.

Do they hear a plane?

Change from affirmative statements to affirmative questions.

1. I see a train.
2. ?

1. We want a recorder.
2. ?

1. You see a student.
2. ?

1. They have a pencil.
2. ?

Do = Auxiliary Verb

Do stands before the Subject.

The main verb is the simple form.

This form doesn't change.

Do
Auxiliary Verb

you
Subject

have
Main Verb

3

Indicate

The Auxiliary Verb

Subject

Main Verb

Example:

Do I have a tape?

Do

I

have

1. Do we see a train?
2. Do you want a book?
3. Do I want a pencil?
4. Do they hear the train?

2. Action Verbs – Present Tense – Negative Statements

Do + not = no (negative)

Do + not = don't

Use the contraction don't.Repeat.

You hear a plane.

You don't hear a plane.

—————→

Affirmative Statement.

—————→

Negative Statement.

We hear a plane.

We don't hear a plane.

They hear a plane.

They don't hear a plane.

Change from affirmative statements to negative statements.

1. I see a train.

2. _____.

1. We want a recorder.

2. _____.

1. You see a student.

2. _____.

1. They have a pencil.

2. _____.

Do not

or

Don'tAuxiliary Verb

Don't stands before the main verb.

We

don't

have

a tape.

↑

Auxiliary Verb

↑

Main Verb

Select the Auxiliary Verb and the Main Verb.

Example: We

don't

have

a tape.

↑

Auxiliary Verb

↑

Main Verb

1. They don't see the student.
2. I don't want a tape.
3. They don't have a pencil.
4. I don't want a book.
5. We don't hear the train.
6. We don't have ten pencils.

<u>Auxiliary Verb</u>	<u>Main Verb</u>

3. Action Verbs - Present Tense - Negative Questions

Don't stands first in a negative question.

a. Repeat.

Don't you hear a plane?
 Don't we have a book?
 Don't they want a tape?

b. Practice these negative forms.

Negative Statements

I don't have a pencil.

I don't have a book.

You don't have a tape.

You don't have a car.

We don't have a recorder.

They don't have a teacher.

I don't see a table.

You don't see a dog.

We don't see a book.

They don't see an airplane.

I don't hear a train.

I don't want a pencil.

You don't hear a car.

You don't want a tape.

Negative Questions

Don't you have a pencil?

Don't you have a book?

Don't you have a tape?

Don't you have a car?

Don't we have a recorder?

Don't they have a teacher?

Don't you see a table?

Don't you see a dog?

Don't we see a book?

Don't they see an airplane?

Don't you hear a train?

Don't you want a pencil?

Don't you hear a car?

Don't you want a tape?

c. Practice these affirmative and negative statements.

I have a pencil.I don't have a pencil.I have a book.I don't have a book.I have a pen.I don't have a pen.You have a chair.You don't have a chair.You have a car.You don't have a car.You have a recorder.You don't have a recorder.We have two pencils.We don't have two pencils.We have three books.We don't have three books.They have two tapes.They don't have two tapes.I see a table.I don't see a table.

d. Change these affirmative statements to negative questions.

I have a pencil.

We hear a train.

You have a book.

They hear a bus.

We have a recorder.

I want a pencil.

They have a tape.

You want a book.

I see a table.

We want a recorder.

You see a chair.

They want a tape.

We see a student.

He hears a plane.

They see a teacher.

She wants a tape.

I hear a car.

He sees the book.

You hear an airplane.

She has a pencil.

4. Does with He - She - ItDOES is used with He-She-It.a. Repeat.

Do I ?

Do I have a book?

Do I see a train?

Do you..... ?

Do you have a book?

Do you see a train?

Do we ?

Do we have a book?

Do we see a train?

Do they..... ?

Do they have a book?

Do they see a train?

Does he ?

Does he have a book?

Does he see a train?

Does she..... ?

Does she have a book?

Does she see a train?

b. Practice the question phrase How Many.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
How many pencils do you have?	I have two pencils.
How many trains do you see?	I see three trains.
How many tapes do they have?	They have six tapes.
How many teachers do we see?	We see ten teachers.
How many tables do you see?	I see four tables.
How many airplanes do you hear?	I hear two airplanes.
How many recorders do you have?	We have five recorders.
How many books do you want?	I want three books.
How many pens do I have?	You have eight pens.
How many students do they see?	They see seven students.
How many pilots do you see?	I see two pilots.
How many pencils do I have?	You have five pencils.
How many books does she have?	She has one book.
How many pencils does he have?	He has six pencils.

c. Answer the following questions:

Example: Does the instructor get up early?
Yes, he does. He gets up early.

- Do the students get up early?
- Does the instructor take a bus to school?
- Does the instructor walk to class?
- Do the students come to class by bus?
- Does the instructor go to class and turn on the lights?
- Does the instructor begin the class on time?
- Do the students ask questions?
- Does the instructor answer them?
- Do the students like an easy lesson?
- Do they like and understand it?
- Does the class take a break?

حسب الله بهفر

d. Do: Present Tense.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I do.	We do.
2nd person	You do.	You do.
3rd person	He, she, it <u>does.</u> /z/	They do.

5. The Imperative

The imperative expresses a command or request.

The subject "you" is understood but not expressed.

a. Repeat.

(You) Come in.

Sit down, please.

Wait for me.

Hurry.

b. The negative of the imperative is formed by placing do not or don't before the verb.

Do not come in.

or

Don't come in.

c. Change to the imperative.

Example: You come in.
Come in.

1. You sit down.
2. You hurry up.
3. You don't smoke in the lab.
4. You don't wait for me.

d. The Softened Conversational form.

Please, which softens the imperative, may be placed either at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Change to the softened imperative.

Example: Sit down.
Please, sit down.
 Sit down, please.

1. Wait for me.
2. Close your books.
3. Open your books.
4. Look up all new words.

6. Please - Polite term in English

Please is also used with requests. I want a pencil, please.

QuestionAnswer

Do you want a pencil?

Yes, please. OR No, thank you.

Do you want a book?

Yes, please. OR No, thank you.

Do you want three tapes?

Yes, please. OR No, thank you.

Do you want a pen?

Yes, please. OR No, thank you.

TAPE 1104A

Repeat.

Do you have a pencil?
Do you hear a train?
Do you see a student?
Do you want a pencil?

You have a pencil.
You hear a train.
You see a student.
You want a recorder.

Yes.
No.

Yes, please.
No, thank you.

We have three books.
We hear a train.
We see five students.
We want ten tapes.

Do we have pencils?
Do we hear a train?
Do we see students?
Do we want books?

They have your book.
They hear your car.
They see your teacher.
They want your pencil.

Do they have tapes?
Do they hear a car?
Do they see a chair?
Do they want a recorder?

I have your book.
I hear an airplane
I see three tables.
I want five tapes.

Do I have a book?
Do I hear a bus?
Do I see a table?
Do I want a tape?

How many pencils do you have?
How many students do you see?
How many trains do you hear?
How many tapes do you want?

Exercise 1.Listen and repeat.

- A: Do you have a book?
 B: Yes.
- A: Do you have a pen?
 B: No.
- A: Do you want a pencil?
 B: No, thank you.
- A: Do you want a tape?
 B: Yes, please.
- A: Do they have books?
 B: Yes.
- A: Do they have three recorders?
 B: No.

Exercise 2.Listen and repeat.

- A: How many pencils do you have?
 B: I have four pencils.
- A: How many books do you have?
 B: I have two books.
- A: How many recorders do you have?
 B: I have one recorder.
- A: How many teachers do we have?
 B: We have one teacher.
- A: How many trains do you see?
 B: I see two trains.
- A: How many airplanes do you see?
 B: I see six airplanes.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat.

- A: Is this your book?
 B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is that your chair?
 B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is that your recorder?
 B: No, it isn't.
- A: How many tapes do you have?
 B: I have ten tapes.

- A: Do you have a book?
 B: Yes, I have three books.
- A: Do you have a pencil?
 B: Yes, I have five pencils.
- A: Do you see a train?
 B: Yes.
- A: Do you hear an airplane?
 B: No.

Exercise 4.Listen and repeat.

- A: Are you a student?
 B: Yes, I am.
- A: Is this your book?
 B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is that your chair?
 B: No, it isn't.
- A: Do you want a pencil?
 B: No, thank you.
- A: Do you want a tape?
 B: Yes, please.
- A: Is he your teacher?
 B: Yes, he is.
- A: Good-bye.
 B: Good-bye.

Exercise 5.

You will hear the first speaker (Part A).
Record the part of speaker B.

- A: Do you have a book?
 B:
- A: Do you have a pen?
 B:
- A: Do you want a pencil?
 B:
- A: Do you want a tape?
 B:
- A: Do they have books?
 B:
- A: Do they have three recorders?
 B:

Listen and repeat.

What do you see?
What do you hear?
Who do you see?
What do you want?

I don't see a table.
You don't see a table.
We don't see a table.
They don't see a table.

young
little
old
new
big

Don't I see a table?
Don't you see a table?
Don't we see a table?
Don't they see a table?

a young boy
a young girl
a little child
an old man
a new car
a big airplane

I don't hear a train.
You don't hear a train.
We don't hear a train.
They don't hear a train.

Don't I hear a train?
Don't you hear a train?
Don't we hear a train?
Don't they hear a train?

I don't have a pencil.
You don't have a pencil.
We don't have a pencil.
They don't have a pencil.

I don't want a book.
You don't want a book.
We don't want a book.
They don't want a book.

Don't I have a pencil?
Don't you have a pencil?
Don't we have a pencil?
Don't they have a pencil?

Don't I want a book?
Don't you want a book?
Don't we want a book?
Don't they want a book?

Listen and repeat.

pencil	pencils
pen	pens
book	books
tape	tapes
recorder	recorders
chair	chairs
table	tables
car	cars
airplane	airplanes
bus	busses
train	trains
dog	dogs
baby	babies
man	men
boy	boys
girl	girls
child	children
barber	barbers
pilot	pilots
mechanic	mechanics
student	students
teacher	teachers
doctor	doctors
nurse	nurses
instructor	instructors

Exercise 1.Listen and repeat.

- A: Don't you have a book?
B: No, I don't have a book.
- A: Don't you see a table?
B: No, I don't see a table.
- A: Don't they have a teacher?
B: No, they don't have a teacher.
- A: Don't you hear a train?
B: No, I don't hear a train.
- A: Don't we have a tape?
B: No, we don't have a tape.
- A: Don't you see a young boy?
B: No, I don't see a young boy.

Exercise 2.Listen and repeat.

- A: Don't you have a book?
B: No, I don't.
- A: Don't we have a teacher?
B: No, we don't.
- A: Don't I hear a train?
B: No, you don't.
- A: Don't they have a recorder?
B: No, they don't.
- A: Don't you want a pen?
B: No, I don't.
- A: Don't we have five tapes?
B: No, we don't.
- A: Don't they have chairs?
B: No, they don't.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat.

- A: Do you have a book?
B: Yes, I have a book.
- A: Do you see a table?
B: Yes, I see a table.
- A: Do they have a new car?
B: Yes, they have a new car.
- A: Do you hear a train?
B: Yes, I hear a train.
- A: Do we have a teacher?
B: Yes, we have a teacher.
- A: Do I have ten tapes?
B: Yes, you have ten tapes.

TAPE 1104C

First listen to this conversation.

Excuse me. Do you know where Building 7530 is?

No, I don't. Say---isn't that the Language School?

Yes. The Administration Building.

It's two blocks, straight ahead.

To the right or to the left?

Don't go to the right. It's on the left.

Thanks. Good-bye.

Good-bye.

١- اداره - اجرا
٢- نداء - طالب - مركزا لكتاب خير

Repeat everything you hear.

Excuse me. Do you know where Building 7530 is?

No, I don't. Say --- isn't that the Language School?

Yes. The Administration Building.

It's two blocks, straight ahead.

To the right or to the left?

Don't go to the right. It's on the left.

Thanks. Good-bye.

Good-bye.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Pronunciation practice on the sound /s/.

س - سس - سسس

/ s / is a hissing sound.

Hiss: /s--s--s/

Listen.

After /p, t, k, f/, hiss.

Repeat.

want	sit	wait
wants	sits	waits
take	like	smoke
takes	likes	smokes

wants--sits--waits--takes--likes--smokes

Now listen to the sound /z/.

After most other consonants and vowels, buzz.

/ z / is a buzzing sound.

Repeat.

Buzz /z-z-z/

have	see	hear	be	do	come
has	sees	hears	is	does	comes
/z/	/z/	/z/	/z/	/z/	/z/
go	turn on	open			
goes	turns on	opens			
/z/	/z/	/z/			

Repeat.

Do you have a pencil?

Do you have a tape?

Come in.
Sit down.

جيبك الله يا فتى

Listen and repeat.

Do you see that tall building?
Don't you see that tall building?

He sees the Post Office building.
He doesn't see the Post Office building.

Go to the Main Gate.
Don't go to the Main Gate.

Please close your books.
Close your books, please.

Please open your books.
Open your books, please.

Do you eat in the mess hall?
Don't you eat in the mess hall?

Does he eat in the mess hall?
Doesn't he eat in the mess hall?

Does she eat in the mess hall?
Doesn't she eat in the mess hall?

Does it come here?
Doesn't it come here?

Does the bus stop here?
Doesn't the bus stop here?

Wait for the bus.
Don't wait for the bus.

Does it stop here?
Doesn't it stop here?

I smoke.
I don't smoke.

He smokes.
He doesn't smoke.

She smokes.
She doesn't smoke.

It smokes.
It doesn't smoke.

I wait.
I don't wait.

He waits.
He doesn't wait.

She waits.
She doesn't wait.

It waits.
It doesn't wait.

I hear.
I don't hear.

He hears.
He doesn't hear.

She hears.
She doesn't hear.

It hears.
It doesn't hear.

I go.
I don't go.

He goes.
He doesn't go.

She goes.
She doesn't go.

It goes.
It doesn't go.

Listen and repeat.

Who is he?

What's his name?

Where is he from?

How old is he?

How many teachers does he have?

How does he like the school?

اسم - سببی
رسم

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1105

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Does – Affirmative and Negative Questions

Negative Statements

Prepositions: In - On - At

Whose

Question Words

Review (Units 1101-1105)

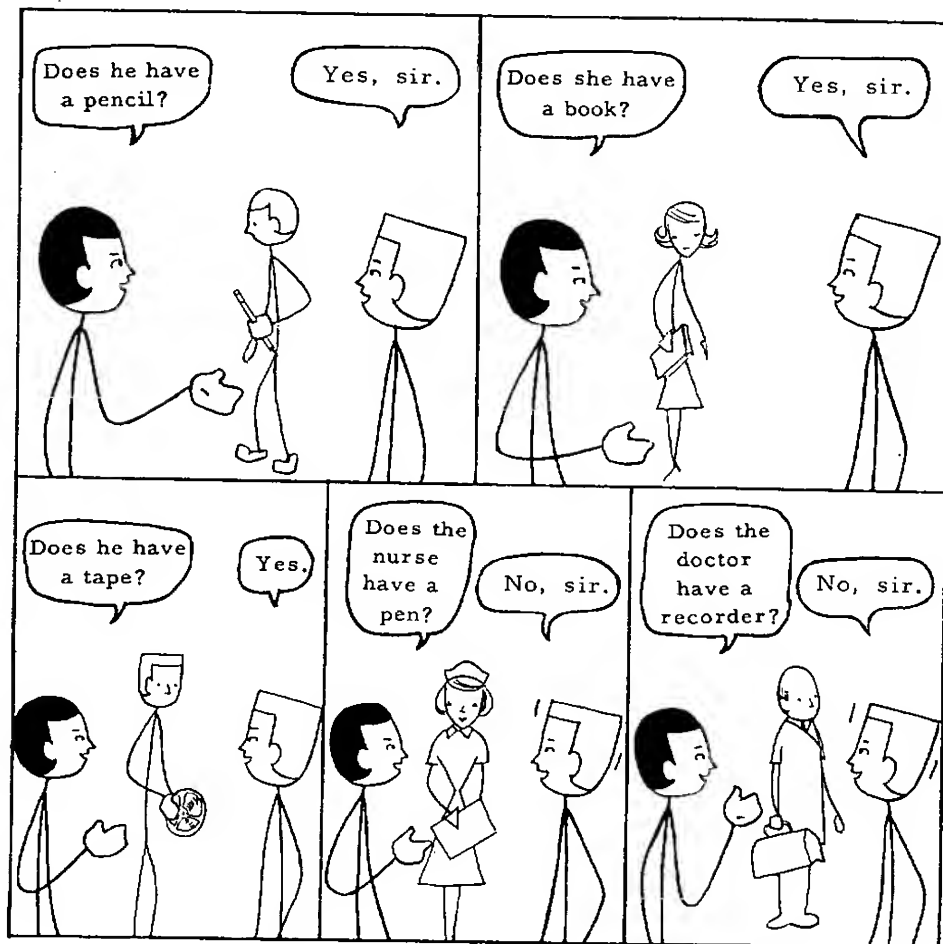
Sound and Intonation

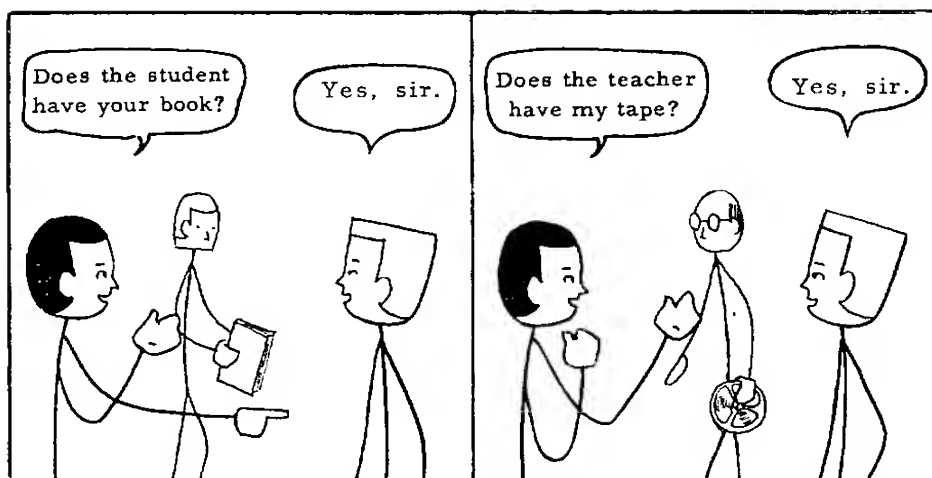
Linking Consonants to Vowels

UNIT 1105.

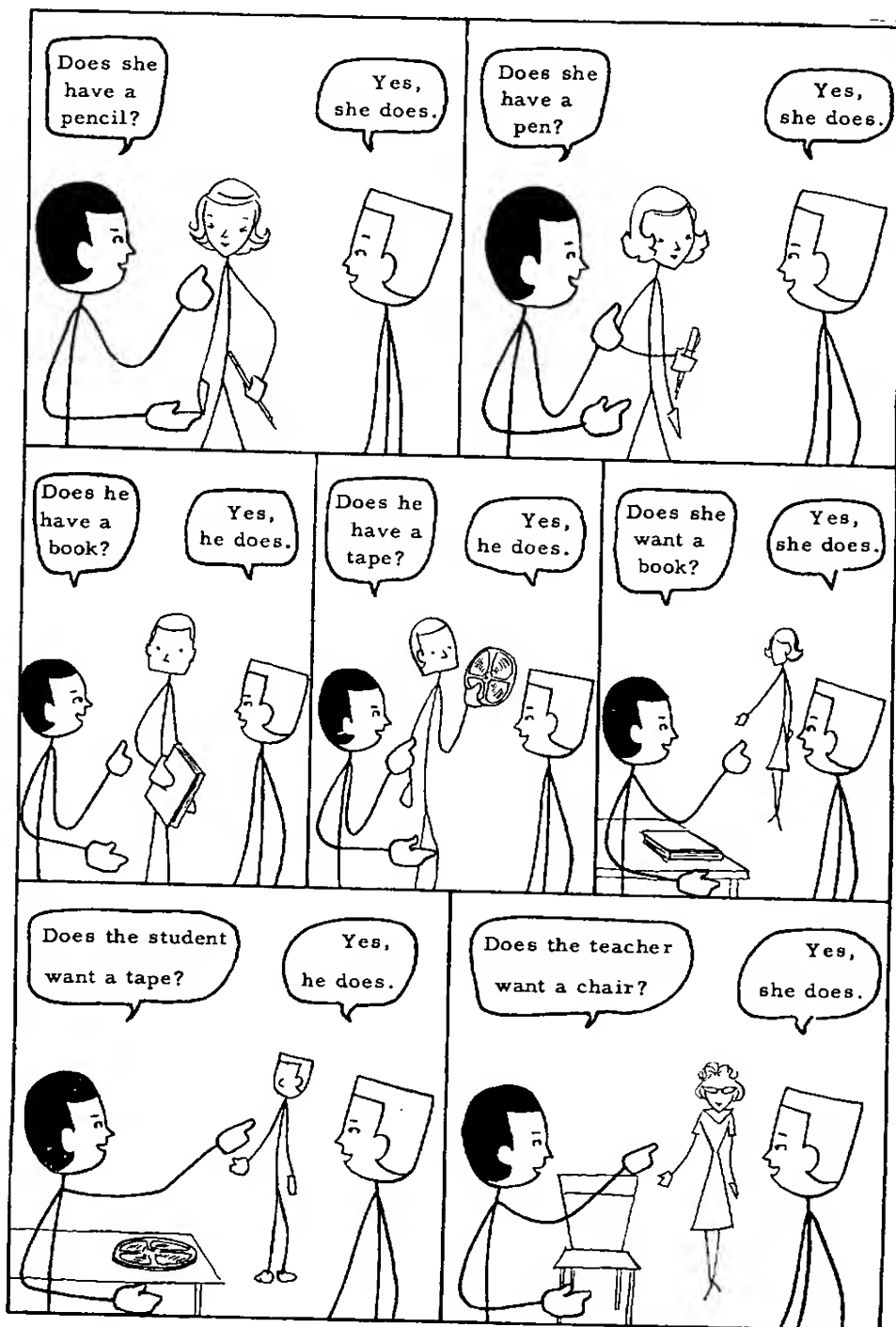
CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

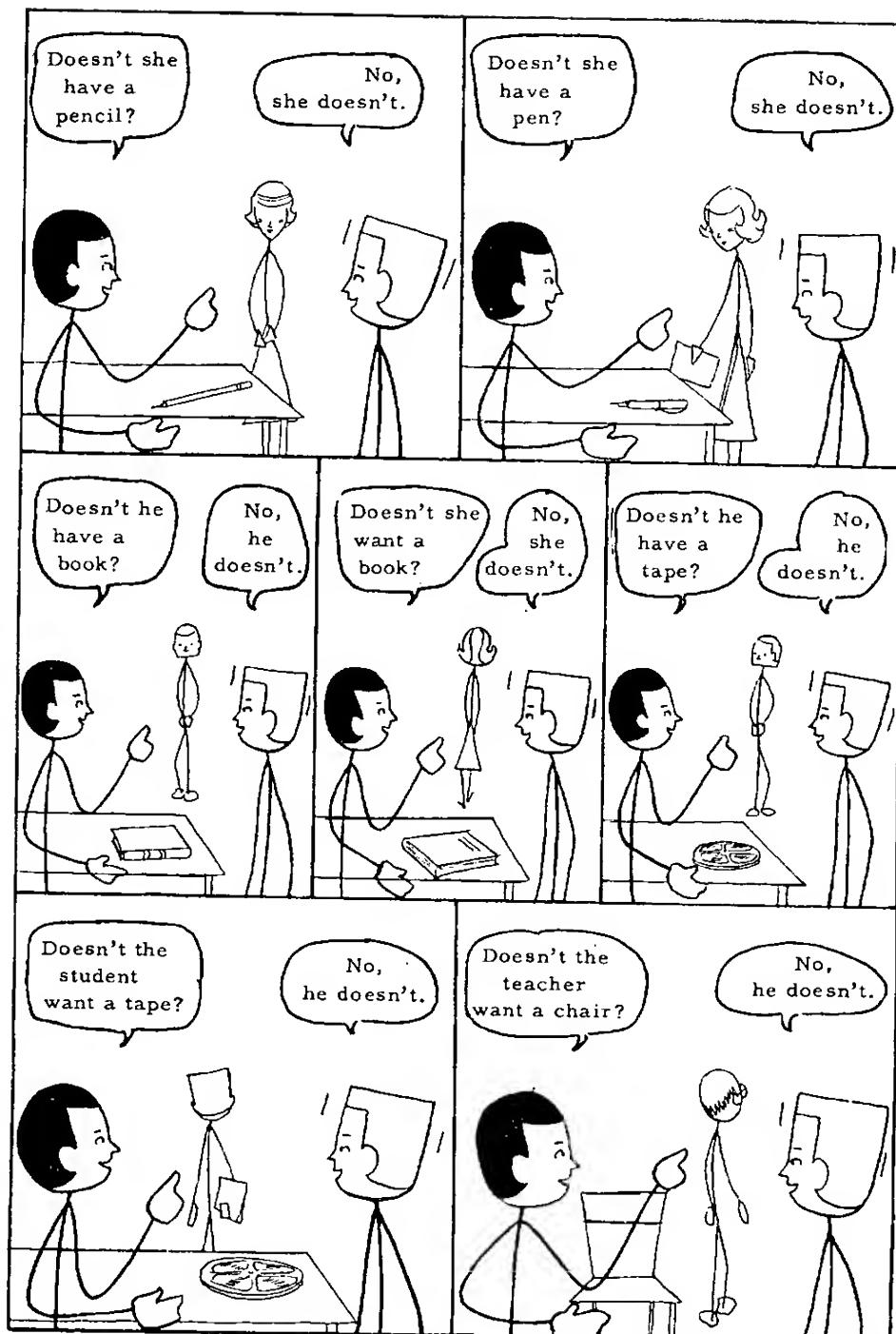
Practice these conversations.





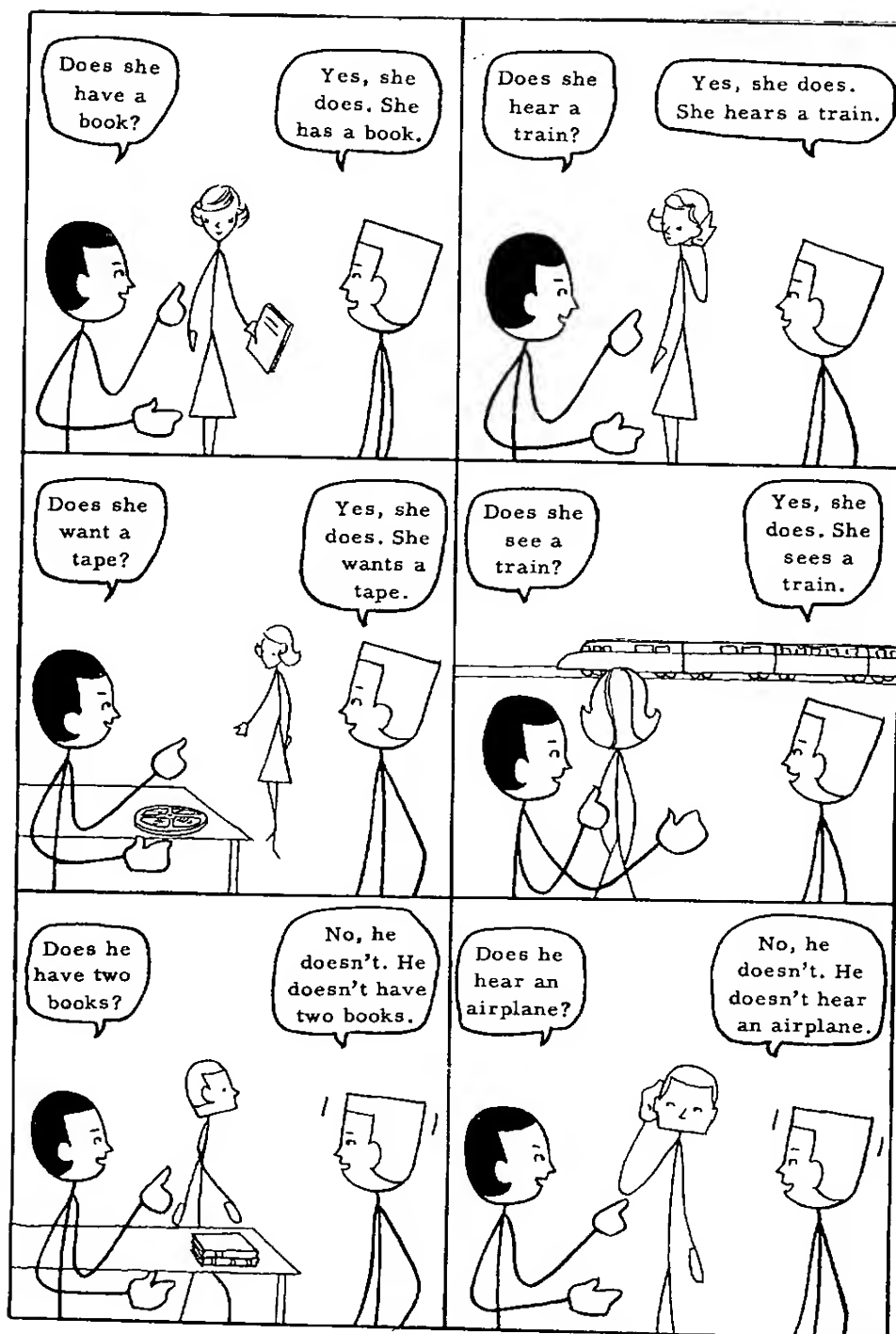
1. Does he have a pencil?
Yes, sir.
2. Does she have a book?
Yes, sir.
3. Does he have a tape?
Yes.
4. Does the nurse have a pen?
No, sir.
5. Does the doctor have a recorder?
No, sir.
6. Does the student have your book?
Yes, sir.
7. Does the teacher have my tape?
Yes, sir.

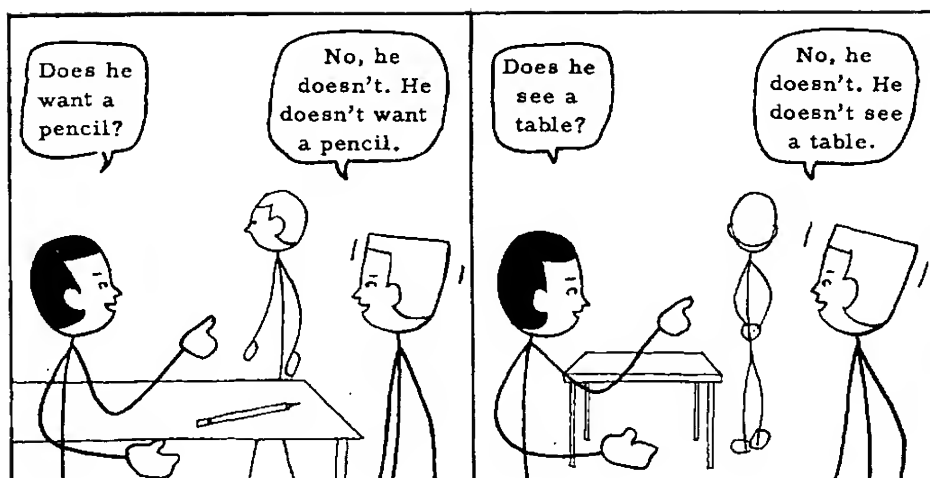




Repeat.

1. Does she have a pencil?
Yes, she does.
2. Does she have a pen?
Yes, she does.
3. Does he have a book?
Yes, he does.
4. Does he have a tape?
Yes, he does.
5. Does she want a book?
Yes, she does.
6. Does the student want a tape?
Yes, he does.
7. Does the teacher want a chair?
Yes, she does.
8. Doesn't she have a pencil?
No, she doesn't.
9. Doesn't she have a pen?
No, she doesn't.
10. Doesn't he have a book?
No, he doesn't.
11. Doesn't she want a book?
No, she doesn't.
12. Doesn't he have a tape?
No, he doesn't.
13. Doesn't the student want a tape?
No, he doesn't.
14. Doesn't the teacher want a chair?
No, he doesn't.





A: Does she have a book?

B: Yes, she does. She has a book.

A: Does she hear a train?

B: Yes, she does. She hears a train.

A: Does she want a tape?

B: Yes, she does. She wants a tape.

A: Does she see a train?

B: Yes, she does. She sees a train.

A: Does he have two books?

B: No, he doesn't. He doesn't have two books.

A: Does he hear an airplane?

B: No, he doesn't. He doesn't hear an airplane.

A: Does he want a pencil?

B: No, he doesn't. He doesn't want a pencil.

A: Does he see a table?

B: No, he doesn't. He doesn't see a table.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Does

Affirmative and negative questions, negative statements.

a. Affirmative Question

Does he have a pencil?

Does	+	he	+	have	+	pencil?
------	---	----	---	------	---	---------

does = form of verb Do

he = subject pronoun

have = verb

a pencil = article + noun

Does + he + have + a pencil?

she

the teacher

the student

Does - used when the subject is he,
she, it, or any singular noun.

Practice these questions with Does.

1. Does he have a pencil?
2. Does she have a pencil?
3. Does he see a train?
4. Does she see a car?
5. Does he hear a train?
6. Does she hear a bus?
7. Does he want a book?
8. Does she want a tape?
9. Does the student have a book?
10. Does it have a tire?

۵- حرف سلبی - حرف سلبی - لا، نه، بکالا

b. Negative Question

Does + Not = Doesn't

Doesn't she have a pencil? = Doesn't + she + have + a pencil?

Doesn't

= does + not = negative form of does
(verb Do)

she

= subject pronoun

have

= verb_o

a pencil?

= article + noun

Doesn't

+

she

+

have

+

a pencil?

he

the teacher

the student

Doesn't - used when the subject is
he, she, it or any
singular noun.

Practice these questions with Does - Doesn't.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Does he have a pencil? | <u>Doesn't he have a pencil?</u> |
| 2. Does she have a pencil? | <u>Doesn't she have a pencil?</u> |
| 3. Does he see a train? | <u>Doesn't he see a train?</u> |
| 4. Does she see a car? | <u>Doesn't she see a car?</u> |
| 5. Does he hear a train? | <u>Doesn't he hear a train?</u> |
| 6. Does she hear a bus? | <u>Doesn't she hear a bus?</u> |
| 7. Does he want a book? | <u>Doesn't he want a book?</u> |
| 8. Does she want a tape? | <u>Doesn't she want a tape?</u> |
| 9. Does the student have a book? | <u>Doesn't the student have a book?</u> |
| 10. Does it have a tire? | <u>Doesn't it have a tire?</u> |

c. Subject: I - You - We - They

Affirmative Question

1. Do you have a pencil?
2. Do I have a recorder?
3. Do they have a book?
4. Do we have a tape?
5. Do you see a table?
6. Do I see a chair?
7. Do we see a teacher?
8. Do they see a pilot?
9. Do you hear an airplane?
10. Do I hear a bus?
11. Do we hear a train?
12. Do they hear an airplane?
13. Do you want a tape?
14. Do I want a table?
15. Do we want a recorder?
16. Do they want a pencil?

Negative Question

- Don't you have a pencil?
- Don't I have a recorder?
- Don't they have a book?
- Don't we have a tape?
- Don't you see a table?
- Don't I see a chair?
- Don't we see a teacher?
- Don't they see a pilot?
- Don't you hear an airplane?
- Don't I hear a bus?
- Don't we hear a train?
- Don't they hear an airplane?
- Don't you want a tape?
- Don't I want a table?
- Don't we want a recorder?
- Don't they want a pencil?

Subject: He - She

17. Does he have a pencil?
18. Does she have a book?
19. Does he see a table?
20. Does she see a chair?
21. Does he hear a train?
22. Does she hear a train?
23. Does he want a tape?
24. Does she want a recorder?

- Doesn't he have a pencil?
- Doesn't she have a book?
- Doesn't he see a table?
- Doesn't she see a chair?
- Doesn't he hear a train?
- Doesn't she hear a train?
- Doesn't he want a tape?
- Doesn't she want a recorder?

d. Negative Statements.

Subject: I - You - We - They

Affirmative Statement

I have a pencil.
 You have a pencil.
 We have a pencil.
 They have a pencil.

Negative Statement

I don't have a pencil.
 You don't have a pencil.
 We don't have a pencil.
 They don't have a pencil.

Subject: He - She - It

He has a pencil.
 She has a book.
 It has a flat.

He doesn't have a pencil.
 She doesn't have a book.
 It doesn't have a flat.

e. DrillAffirmative QuestionNegative Question

DO	I				I		
DO	you				you		
	we				we		
	they				they		
		HAVE	a pencil?			HAVE	a pencil?
DOES	he				he		
	she				she		
				DOESN'T			

She has a book. = She + has + a book.

She = subject pronoun (feminine)
 has = form of verb HAVE (singular form)
 a book = article + noun

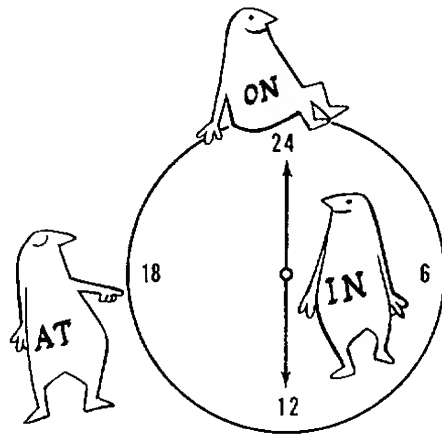
HAS - used with subject he, she, it
or a singular noun.

(1) Change to the affirmative question forms.

Example: He has a pencil.
 Does he have a pencil?

1. She has a book.
2. He has a pen.
3. The student has a tape.
4. The teacher has a recorder.
5. The pilot has a car.
6. The nurse has a book.
7. The doctor has a pen.
8. It has a flat.

2. In - On - At
(Prepositions)



Remember that we say:

IN the morning, the afternoon, the evening.
an hour, a minute, a short time,
May, June, July (months of the year).
1964 (the year).
the spring (the season).

ON Sunday, Monday (days of the week).
the tenth of the month, the first and second days.
the day after tomorrow.
time.

AT 1800 hours,
noon, night, midnight.

Select the correct preposition: In, On, At

1. He is _____ his car.
2. They are _____ the room.
3. There is a barber shop _____ Building 7000.
4. He goes to class _____ the afternoon.
5. He writes _____ the blackboard.
6. Write _____ your paper.
7. There is a bottle _____ the floor.
8. There are ten sentences _____ this page.
9. Come _____ nine o'clock.

3. Whose

Whose is a question word. It asks about ownership.

Whose pencil is this?
That is my pencil.

Whose books are these?
Those are my books.

a. Repeat these questions and answers.

Whose car is that?
That is my car.

Whose cars are those?
Those are our cars.

Whose book is on the table?
That is Jack's book.

Whose books are on the floor?
Those are Mary's books.

b. Change these sentences to questions beginning with Whose.

Example: This is my tape.
Whose tape is this?

1. These are my tapes.
2. This is her telephone number.
3. This is your chair.
4. This is his seat.
5. This is your lab.
6. This is our assignment.
7. Those are their cars.

4. Question words

Remember that question words stand first in a sentence.

Example: He lives in Rome.
Does he live in Rome?
Where does he live?

Change these sentences to the question form. Begin each one with Where or How Many.

1. He lives in Paris.
2. They go to the lab.
3. They study two hours every evening.
4. He has two books.
5. She wants three pencils.
6. The bus stops here.

5. Reviewa. One verb in the present tense.

Negative Statement

I am not.
He is not.

↓
He's not.
He isn't.

Affirmative Question

Am I?
Is he?

Negative Question

Am I not?
Is he not?

↓
Isn't he?

b. Action verb pattern: Two verbs in the present tense.Do - Auxiliary and Main Verb

Negative Statement

I do not see.

↓
I don't see.

He does not see.

↓
He doesn't see.

Affirmative Question

Do I see?

Does he see?

Negative Question

Do I not see?

Don't I see?

Does he not see?

Doesn't he see?

c. Question words

How	are	you?
Who	is	your teacher?
What	do	you study?
Where	do	you live?
Why	do	you study?
What time	do	you study?

Form questions with these words.

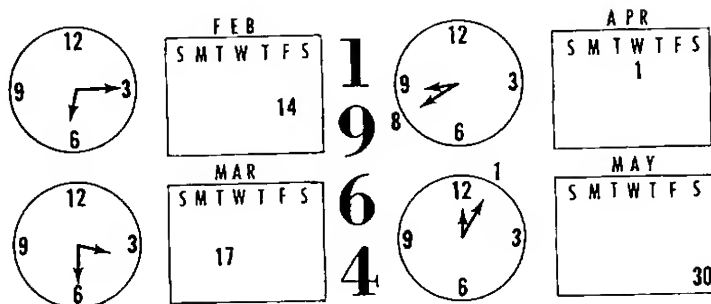
How ?
 Who ?
 What ?
 Where ?
 Why ?
 What time ?

d. Complete these sentences.

for tomorrow

1. There's .
2. There are .
3. The .
4. A .
5. This .
6. That .
7. These .
8. Those .
9. My .
10. _____ is green.
11. The days of the week are:
12. The months of the year are:
13. There are _____ vowels in English.
14. There are _____ consonants in English.
15. To make a /s/ _____.
16. To make a /z/ _____.
17. The sounds /p, t, k, f/ are followed by _____.
18. Question words stand _____ in a sentence.
19. _____ are you from?
20. _____ are you here?

e. What time is it by the clocks?
 What are the dates?



TAPE 1105A

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

Does he have a pencil?
Does she have a book?
Does he have a tape?
Does the nurse have a pen?
Does the doctor have a recorder?
Does the student have your book?
Does the teacher have my tape?

Yes, she does.
Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
No, he doesn't.

Doesn't she have a pencil?
Doesn't she have a pen?
Doesn't he have a book?
Doesn't she want a book?
Doesn't he have a tape?
Doesn't the student want a tape?
Doesn't the teacher want a chair?

your book
your pencil
your pen
your table
your chair
your car
your airplane

my book
my pencil
my pen
my table
my chair
my car
my airplane

Exercise 1.

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: Does the doctor have a recorder?
B: Yes, he does.

A: Does the nurse have a book?
B: Yes, she does.

A: Does the student have a tape?
B: No, he doesn't.

A: Does the teacher have a pencil?
B: No, she doesn't.

A: Does the mechanic have a car?
B: Yes, he does.

A: Does the pilot have an airplane?
B: No, he doesn't.

Exercise 2.

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: Doesn't the doctor have a recorder?
B: No, he doesn't.

A: Doesn't the nurse have a book?
B: No, she doesn't.

A: Doesn't the student have a tape?
B: Yes, he does.

A: Doesn't the teacher have a pencil?
B: Yes, she does.

A: Doesn't the mechanic have a car?
B: No, he doesn't.

A: Doesn't the pilot have an airplane?
B: Yes, he does.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: Do you have a recorder?
 B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you have a tape?
 B: No, I don't.

A: Does he have a recorder?
 B: Yes, he does.

A: Does he have a tape?
 B: No, he doesn't.

A: Do you hear a train?
 B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you hear an airplane?
 B: No, I don't.

A: Don't you hear an airplane?
 B: No, I don't.

A: Does he hear a train?
 B: Yes, he does.

A: Does he hear an airplane?
 B: No, he doesn't.

A: Doesn't he hear an airplane?
 B: No, he doesn't.

Exercise 4.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: Do they have a recorder?
 B: Yes, they do.

A: How many tapes do they have?
 B: They have five tapes.

A: Don't they have ten tapes?
 B: No, they don't.

A: Does the nurse have a tape?
 B: Yes, she does.

A: Does the doctor have a tape?
 B: No, he doesn't.

A: Do you see a new car?
 B: Yes, I do. I see three new cars.

A: Do you have a pencil?
 B: Yes, I do. I have four pencils.

A: Do you hear a train?
 B: Yes, I do. I hear two trains.

A: What do you see?
 B: I see three airplanes.

A: Do you see a car?
 B: No, I don't.

A: Is this your book?
 B: Yes, that's my book.

A: Is this your airplane?
 B: Yes, that's my airplane.

A: Is that your recorder?
 B: Yes, that's my recorder.

A: Is this your pencil?
 B: No, it isn't. That's your pencil.

Exercise 5.

You will hear the first speaker (part A).
Then you record the part of speaker B.

A: Does the doctor have a recorder?
 B:

A: Does the nurse have a book?
 B:

A: Does the student have a tape?
 B:

A: Does the teacher have a pencil?
 B:

A: Does the pilot have a plane?
 B:

A: Does the mechanic have a tool?
 B:

TAPE 1105B

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

I have a book.
I hear a train.
I want a tape, please.
I see a table.

He has two books.
He hears an airplane.
He wants a pencil.
He sees a table.

We have two books.
We see two trains.
We want two tapes.
We see two tables.

Does he have two books?
Does she see two trains?
Do we want two tapes?
Do you see two tables?

Does she want a tape?
No, she doesn't.

Does he hear an airplane?
No, he doesn't.

Yes, I do.
Yes, he does.
Yes, we do.
Yes, she does.
Yes, they do.

Do I have a book?
No, I don't.

Does he see a table?
No, he doesn't.

Exercise 1.

Listen and repeat everything you hear.

A: I have a book.
B: She has a book.

A: I have two books.
B: He has two books.

A: I hear a train.
B: She hears a train.

A: I hear an airplane.
B: He hears an airplane.

A: I want a tape, please.
B: She wants a tape.

A: I want a pencil, please.
B: He wants a pencil.

A: I see a train.
B: She sees a train.

A: I see a table.
B: He sees a table.

Exercise 2.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Does she have a book?
B: Yes, she has a book.
- A: Does she have a pencil?
B: No, she doesn't have a pencil.
- A: Does she have a tape?
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does she have a recorder?
B: No, she doesn't.
- A: Does he have a pen?
B: Yes, he has a pen.
- A: Does he have a new car?
B: No, he doesn't have a new car.
- A: Does he have a recorder?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Does he have a tape?
B: No, he doesn't.

Exercise 3.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Does she have a book?
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does he have a recorder?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Does he have a pencil?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Does she have a chair?
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does she have a book?
B: No, she doesn't.
- A: Does he have a recorder?
B: No, he doesn't.
- A: Does he have a pencil?
B: No, he doesn't.

Exercise 4.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Does she hear a train?
B: Yes, she hears a train.
- A: Does he hear an airplane?
B: Yes, he hears an airplane.
- A: Does he want a book?
B: Yes, he wants a book.
- A: Does she want a pen?
B: Yes, she wants a pen.
- A: Does she hear a train?
B: No, she doesn't hear a train.
- A: Does he hear an airplane?
B: No, he doesn't hear an airplane.
- A: Does he want a book?
B: No, he doesn't want a book.

Exercise 5.Listen and repeat everything you hear.

- A: Does she have a book, a pen, and a tape?
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does he have a table, a chair, and a recorder?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Does she have a pen, a recorder, and a car?
B: No, she doesn't.
She doesn't have a pen.
She doesn't have a recorder.
She doesn't have a car.
- A: Does he have two pencils, three books, and five tapes?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Does she have four pens, five tapes, and six recorders?
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does the student have a book, a pencil, and a tape?
B: No, he doesn't.

A: Does the nurse have a recorder,
a tape and a chair?
B: No, she doesn't.

A: Doesn't she have a book?
B: No, she doesn't.

A: Doesn't he have a recorder?
B: No, he doesn't.

A: Doesn't she hear a train?
B: No, she doesn't.

A: Doesn't he want a chair?
B: No, he doesn't.

Exercise 6.

You will hear the first speaker (Part A).
Then you record the part of speaker B
from Exercise 1.

A: I have a book.
B:

A: I hear a train.
B:

A: I want a tape, please.
B:

A: I see a train.
B:

A: I have two books.
B:

A: I hear an airplane.
B:

A: I want a pencil, please.
B:

A: I see a table.
B:

TAPE 1105C

Listen to this conversation.

Excuse me, please.
Aren't you an instructor here?

Yes, I am.

Do you know Mr. Long?
He's an instructor here, too.

Why, I am Sam Long.

I'm Ben Johnson from California.
Do you remember Capt. Johnson?

Yes, I do. How is he?

He's fine. He's my brother.
He says you're a good instructor.

Thank you. You're a new student?

Yes, I am. My class starts today.

I'm glad to hear from your brother.
Come by my office any afternoon.
It's in Building 10350.

Thank you. I'll be glad to.

Repeat.

Excuse me, please.
Aren't you an instructor here?

Yes, I am.

Do you know Mr. Long?
He's an instructor here, too.

Why, I am Sam Long.

I'm Ben Johnson from California.
Do you remember Capt. Johnson?

Yes, I do. How is he?

He's fine. He's my brother.
He says you're a good instructor.

Thank you. You're a new student?

Yes, I am. My class starts today.

I'm glad to hear from your brother.
Come by my office any afternoon.
It's in Building 10350.

Thank you. I'll be glad to.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Link consonants to vowels in these thought groups.

Listen and repeat.

That's a book.
Is that a book?

That isn't a book.
Isn't that a book?

He's a student.
He isn't a student.

It's five o'clock.
Is it five o'clock?

It isn't five o'clock.
Isn't it five o'clock?

What are these?
What are those?

There is one table here.
There are two chairs here.

I hear a train.
He hears a train.

I want a tape.
She wants a tape.

I have one recorder.
He has one tape.

Do you have a book?
Don't you have a book?

He has a book.
He doesn't have a book.

The car is red.
The cars are red.

This is a red car.
These are red cars.

Buzz

Is it late?
Isn't it late?

Is it early?
Isn't it early?

pencil - pencils
room - rooms

boy - boys
girl - girls

Hiss

He wants a tape.
She wants a tape.

He smokes a cigarette.
She smokes a cigarette.

tape - tapes

cigarette - cigarettes

Repeat.

Please sit down.
Sit down, please.

Please stand up.
Stand up, please.

Open your books.
Close your books.

Answer the question.
Don't answer the question.

Go to the office.
Don't go to the office.

Does he go to class?
Yes, he goes in the morning.
He goes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
He goes at 7:40.

Doesn't he live in town?
No, he lives in the suburbs.
He lives on Broad Street.
He lives at 1916 Broad Street.

Where do they go on Sunday?
They go to church.
They go in their car.
They go in the morning.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1106

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Review: Present Tense

Question Forms: Do - Does

Word Order: In Statements

In Questions with Do

Adjectives - Adverbs

Nouns as Adjectives

Compound Nouns

Personal Pronouns

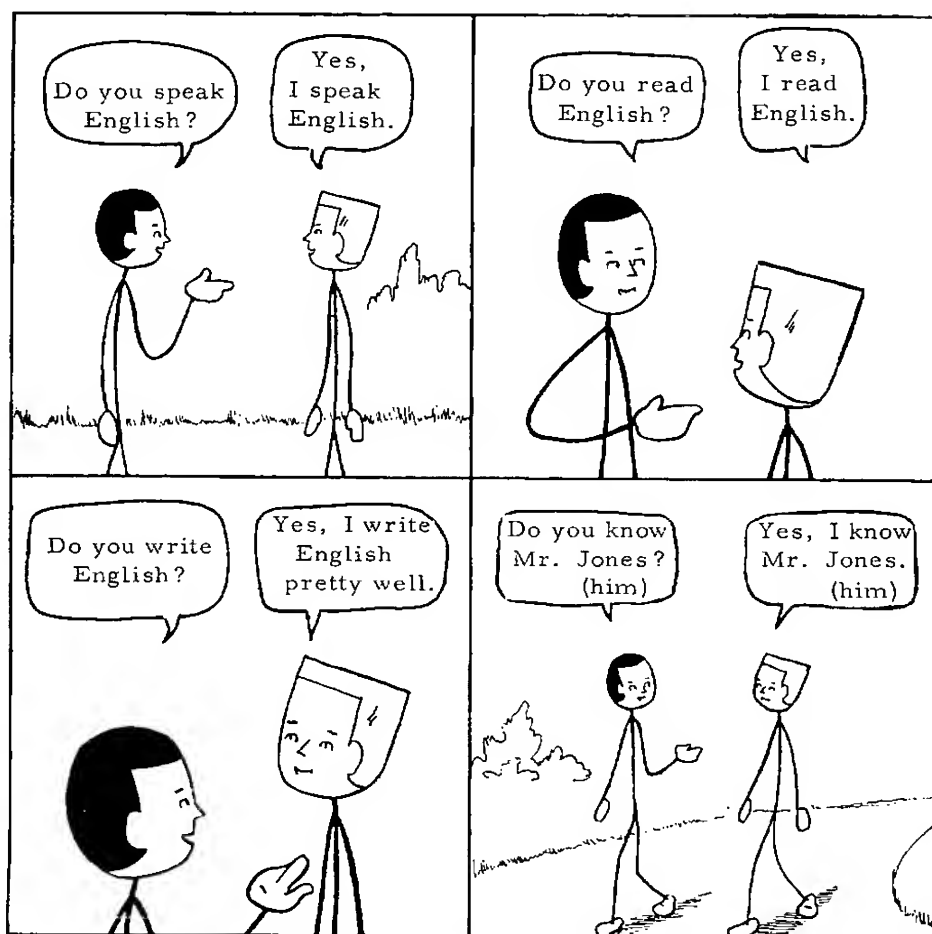
Sounds and Intonation

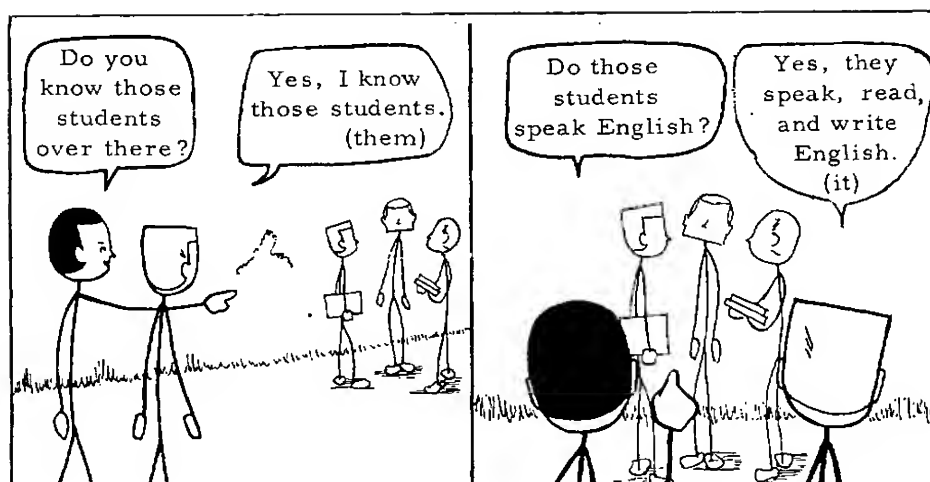
Intonation of Compound Nouns

UNIT 1106

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Practice the questions and answers.





A: Do you speak English?

B: Yes, I speak English.

A: Do you read English?

B: Yes, I read English.

A: Do you write English?

B: Yes, I write English pretty well.

A: Do you know Mr. Jones (him)?

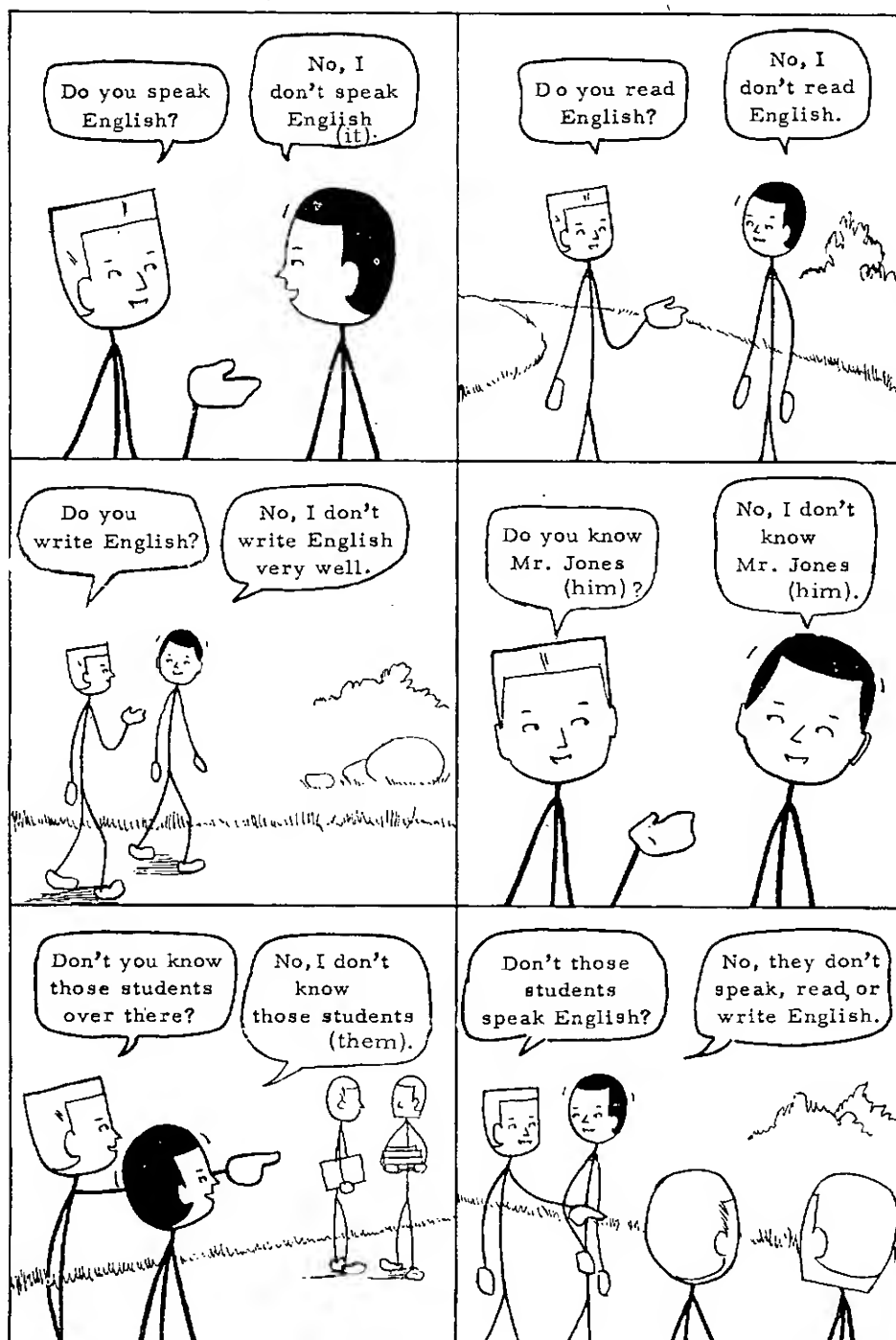
B: Yes, I know Mr. Jones (him).

A: Do you know those students over there?

B: Yes, I know those students (them).

A: Do those students speak English?

B: Yes, they speak, read, and write English (it).



A: Do you speak English?
B: No, I don't speak English (it).

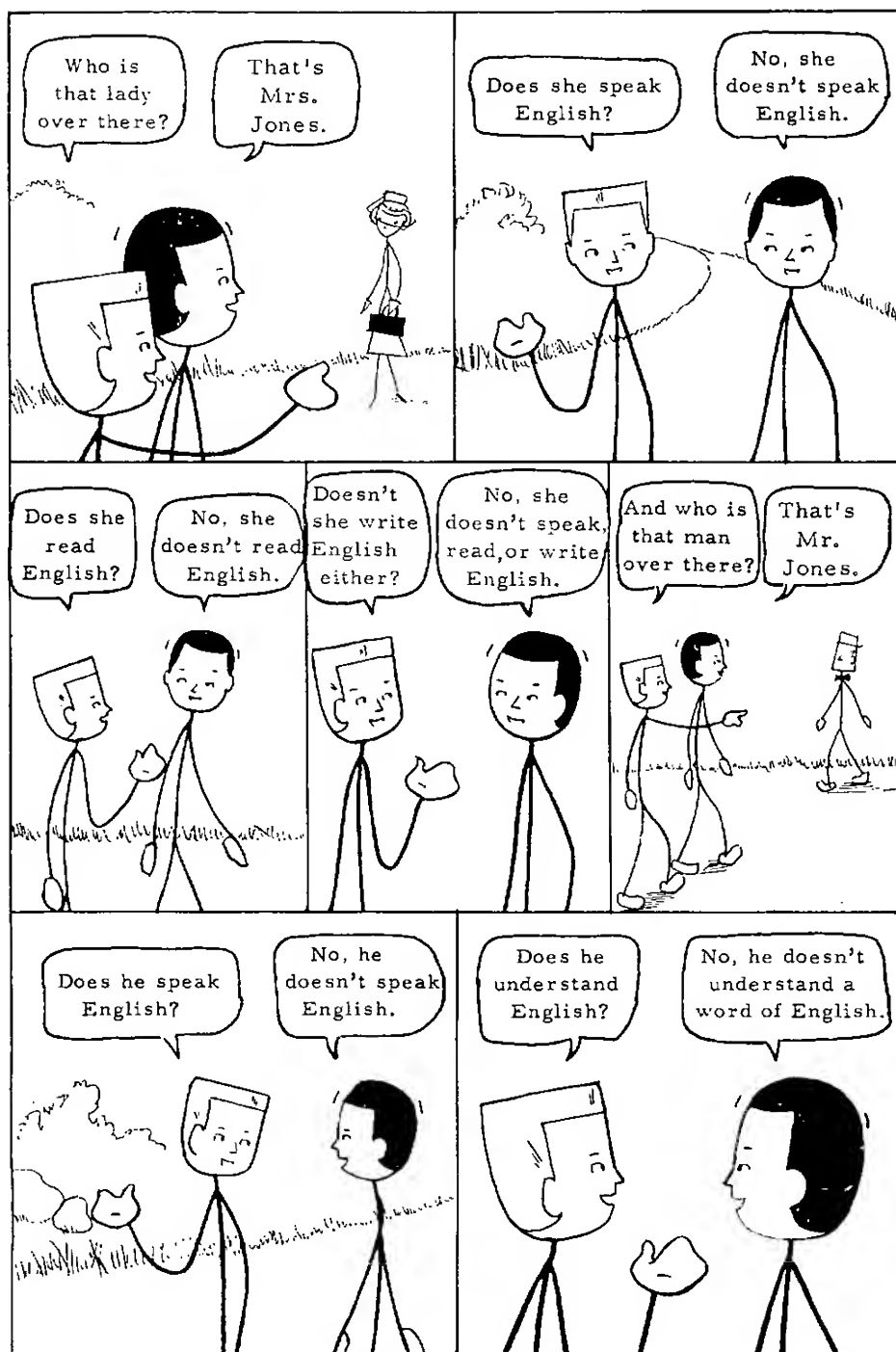
A: Do you read English?
B: No, I don't read English.

A: Do you write English?
B: No, I don't write English very well.

A: Do you know Mr. Jones (him)?
B: No, I don't know Mr. Jones (him).

A: Don't you know those students over there?
B: No, I don't know those students (them).

A: Don't those students speak English?
B: No, they don't speak, read, or write English.



A: Who is that lady over there?

B: That's Mrs. Jones.

A: Does she speak English?

B: No, she doesn't speak English.

A: Does she read English?

B: No, she doesn't read English.

A: Doesn't she write English either?

B: No, she doesn't speak, read, or write English.

A: And who is that man over there?

B: That's Mr. Jones.

A: Does he speak English?

B: No, he doesn't speak English.

A: Does he understand English?

B: No, he doesn't understand a word of English.

Word Study.

➡ VERBS

He speaks, he reads, he writes,
he knows.

● Verb: SPEAK

I, you, we, they
SPEAK

He, she, the student, etc.
SPEAKS

I speak English.
HE SPEAKS ENGLISH.

● Verb: READ

I, you, we, they
READ

He, she, the student, etc.
READS

I read English.
HE READS ENGLISH.

● Verb: WRITE

I, you, we, they
WRITE

He, she, the student, etc.
WRITES

I write English.
HE WRITES ENGLISH.

● Verb: KNOW

I, you, we, they
KNOW

He, she, the student, etc.
KNOWS

I know the teacher.
HE KNOWS THE TEACHER.

➡ STATEMENTS

Subject

Verb

+

.....

He
She
The student
Mr. Jones
The teacher

+

speaks
reads
writes
knows

➔ QUESTIONS

DOES	+	Subject	+	Verb	+
DOES	+	he she the student Mr. Jones the teacher	+	speak? read? write? know?		
DOESN'T	+	Subject	+	Verb	+
DOESN'T	+	he she the student Mr. Jones the teacher	+	speak? read? write? know?		

➔ NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Subject	+	DOESN'T	+	Verb	+
He She The student Mr. Jones The teacher	+	DOESN'T	+	speak read write know		

Practice Exercise 1.

Practice statements with these verbs.

Affirmative

Speak

1. He speaks English.
2. She speaks English.
3. The student speaks English.
4. Mr. Jones speaks English.
5. The teacher speaks English.

Read.

6. He reads English very well.
7. She reads English very well.
8. The student reads English well.
9. Mr. Jones reads English well.
10. The teacher reads English well.

Negative

- He doesn't speak English.
 She doesn't speak English.
 The student doesn't speak English.
 Mr. Jones doesn't speak English.
 The teacher doesn't speak English.

- He doesn't read English very well.
 She doesn't read English very well.
 The student doesn't read English well.
 Mr. Jones doesn't read English well.
 The teacher doesn't read English well.

Write

11. He writes English pretty well.
12. She writes English pretty well.
13. The student writes English well.
14. Mr. Jones writes English well.
15. The teacher writes English well.

He doesn't write English well.
 She doesn't write English well.
 The student doesn't write English well.
 Mr. Jones doesn't write English well.
 The teacher doesn't write English well.

Know

16. He knows those students.
17. She knows those students.
18. The student knows those students.
19. Mr. Jones knows those students.
20. The teacher knows those students.

He doesn't know those students.
 She doesn't know those students.
 The student doesn't know those students.
 Mr. Jones doesn't know those students.
 The teacher doesn't know those students.

Practice Exercise 2.Practice questions with these verbs.AffirmativeNegativeSpeak

1. Does he speak English?
2. Does she speak English?
3. Does the student speak English?
4. Does Mr. Jones speak English?
5. Does the teacher speak English?

Doesn't he speak English?
 Doesn't she speak English?
 Doesn't the student speak English?
 Doesn't Mr. Jones speak English?
 Doesn't the teacher speak English?

Read

6. Does he read English?
7. Does she read English?
8. Does the student read English?
9. Does Mr. Jones read English?
10. Does the teacher read English?

Doesn't he read English?
 Doesn't she read English?
 Doesn't the student read English?
 Doesn't Mr. Jones read English?
 Doesn't the teacher read English?

Write

11. Does he write English well?
12. Does she write English well?
13. Does the student write English?
14. Does Mr. Jones write English?
15. Does the teacher write English?

Doesn't he write English well?
 Doesn't she write English well?
 Doesn't the student write English?
 Doesn't Mr. Jones write English?
 Doesn't the teacher write English?

Know.

16. Does he know those students?
17. Does she know those students?
18. Does the student know those students?
19. Does Mr. Jones know those students?
20. Does the teacher know those students?

Doesn't he know those students?
 Doesn't she know those students?
 Doesn't the student know those students?
 Doesn't Mr. Jones know those students?
 Doesn't the teacher know those students?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

Review.

1. 3rd Person Singular.

You have learned TWO FORMS of verbs in English.

①

speak
read
write
know
have
want
see
hear

②

speaks
reads
writes
knows
has
wants
sees
hears

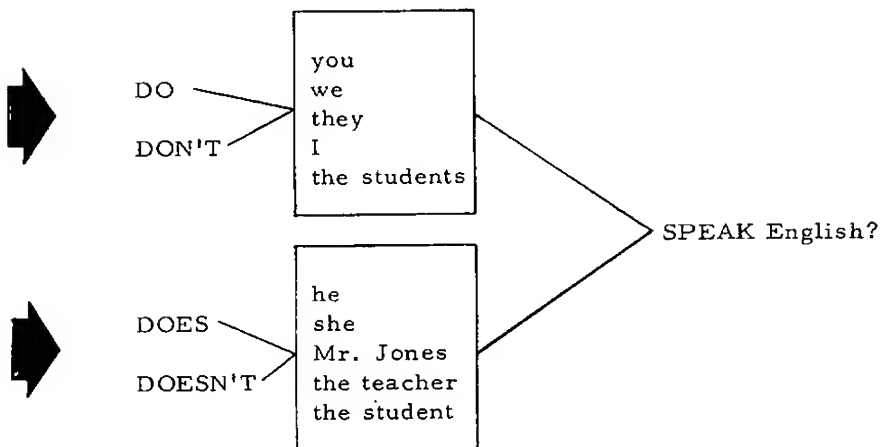
subject = I,
(you, we, they)

subject = he,
(she, it)

I speak
I read
I write
I know
I have
I want
I see
I hear

he speaks
he reads
he writes
he knows
he has
he wants
he sees
he hears

2. You have learned QUESTION FORMS in English.



③ = Verb

When the verb DO is present, the verb ③ is the

Simple Form

have	speak
want	read
see	write
hear	understand
know	

④ = the remainder of the question

Examples:

① ② ③ ④
Do + you + speak + English pretty well?

① ② ③ ④
Don't + you + speak + French pretty well?

① ② ③ ④
Does + she + speak + English pretty well?

① ② ③ ④
Doesn't + he + speak + French pretty well?

SummaryStatements

With the subject
I, YOU, WE, THEY

have
want
see
hear
speak
read
write
understand
know
don't have
don't want
don't see
don't hear
don't speak
don't read
don't write
don't understand
don't know

With the subject
HE and SHE

has
wants
sees
hears
speaks
reads
writes
understands
knows
doesn't have
doesn't want
doesn't see
doesn't hear
doesn't speak
doesn't read
doesn't write
doesn't understand
doesn't know

Questions

With the subject
I, YOU, WE, THEY

Dohave?
Dowant?
Dosee?
Dohear?
Dospeak?
Doread?
Dowrite?
Dounderstand ...?
Doknow?

Don't ...have?
Don't ...want?
Don't ...see?
Don't ...hear?
Don't ...speak?
Don't ...read?
Don't ...write?
Don't ...understand ...?
Don't ...know?

With the subject
HE and SHE

Doeshave?
Doeswant?
Doessee?
Doeshear?
Doesspeak?
Doesread?
Doeswrite?
Doesunderstand ...?
Doesknow?

Doesn't ...have?
Doesn't ...want?
Doesn't ...see?
Doesn't ...hear?
Doesn't ...speak?
Doesn't ...read?
Doesn't ...write?
Doesn't ...understand....?
Doesn't ...know?

4. Adjectives

Adjectives tell What Kind, How Many, or Which One. Remember that they stand before nouns or after Be.

Read the sentences in the box. Notice what the adjectives tell.

Adjectives			
	<u>What Kind</u>	<u>How Many</u>	<u>Which One</u>
1. Is this your <u>first</u> class?			first
2. Is it an <u>old</u> tape?	old		
3. There are <u>five</u> chairs.		five	
4. These pencils are <u>yellow</u> .	yellow		
5. There are <u>no</u> classes on holidays.		no (none)	
6. December is the <u>last</u> month of the year.			last
7. This is a <u>new</u> car.	new		
8. I want <u>ten</u> pencils.		ten	
9. Your clock is <u>slow</u> .	slow		
10. Mine is <u>fast</u> .	fast		

5. Adverbs

Adverbs answer the questions How, When, or Where.

a. Notice the action verbs in the box. The adverbs answer the question How.

Action Verb	Adverb (How)
1. How does he <u>drive</u> ? He drives —————→	carefully.
2. How does she <u>explain</u> ?	carefully <u>or</u> well.
3. How does he <u>speak</u> ?	slowly <u>or</u> fast
4. How do they <u>work</u> ?	hard

b. Notice these adverbs. They answer the questions When or Where.

Adverbs		
	<u>When</u>	<u>Where</u>
When does it begin? It begins <u>early</u> .	early	
When does he get up? He gets up <u>late</u> .	late	
Where is it? It's two blocks <u>straight ahead</u> .		straight ahead
Where does it stop? It stops <u>here</u> .		here

c. "-ly" = adverb

Learn to add "ly" to an adjective form.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
slow	slowly
quick	quickly
easy	easily
correct	correctly
happy	happily
careful	carefully

Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form.

hard	hard
slow	slow or slowly
fast	fast
late	late

6. Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

- a. Adjectives and adverbs of one-syllable form the Comparative by adding "er" to the positive form.

small	smaller (adjective)
big	bigger (adjective)
fast	faster (adverb)
soon	sooner (adverb)

- b. Some adverbs are compared by placing more before the adverb. The word than is placed after the adverb.

He learns more quickly than I.
He studies more carefully than I.

- c. A few adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>
well	better
far	farther
badly	worse

- d. Fill in the blanks with the adverbial form of the adjective in parentheses.

- You drive _____ (careful).
- He always finishes his work _____ (quick).
- She writes _____ (careless).
- They walk _____ (quick).
- He understands _____ (easy).
- He does his homework _____ (good).
- He talks _____ (fast).
- He gets up _____ (early).
- They work very _____ (hard).
- We leave _____ (late).

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectival or adverbial form.

1. This is an _____ (easy) lesson.
2. He studies _____ (careful).
3. They drive very _____ (fast).
4. You learn _____ (easy).
5. She dances _____ (beautiful).
6. They are _____ (careful) students.

Select the correct form.

1. He speaks better _____ (as, than) John.
2. He drives _____ (careless, carelessly).
3. She works very _____ (hard, hardly).
4. She studies more _____ (as, than) they.

- e. So. The adverb "so" is used with expressions such as "I think, "
"I believe," etc.

like

He's at the airport, isn't he?

I think so.

or I don't think so.

7. Nouns used as Adjectives

Learn to use nouns as adjectives.

Example: Gold is a metal.

↑
Noun

This is a gold watch.

↑
Noun used as an adjective.

Note: Don't say: This is a watch of gold.

Form sentences with these nouns used as adjectives.

Example: I like chocolate candy.

*make sentences like
adjective for other nouns*

Nouns used as adjectives

Nouns

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. minute | hand |
| 2. hour | hand |
| 3. auxiliary | verb |
| 4. school | building |
| 5. study | guide |
| 6. hospital | area |

8. Noun + Noun
(Compound Nouns)

English has many compound nouns. The first part or word tells something about the second part or word.

Give the first part the stronger stress.

Read these words. Be careful about the pronunciation.

1. blackboard
(black board)
2. notebook
(note book)
3. classroom
(class room)
4. airplane
(air plane)
5. weekend
(week end)
6. breakfast
(break fast)
7. airport
(air port)
8. coffee-pot
(coffee pot)

9. Personal Pronoun table

Subject:	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object:	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
1st Possessive:	my	your	his	her	its	our	their
2nd Possessive:	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	theirs

a. Repeat.

I see Mr. Jones.
I see him.

I see Mrs. Jones.
I see her.

I see Mr. and Mrs. Jones.
I see them.

I understand you.
Do you understand me?

We understand you.
Do you understand us?

I hear the train.
I hear it.

I hear the trains.
I hear them.

b. Select the correct pronoun.

Example: She knows Mr. Smith.
She knows him.

1. Do you see Mrs. Jones?
Do you see _____?
2. Don't they speak English pretty well?
Don't they speak _____ pretty well?
3. Do they check the bulletin board?
Do they check _____?
4. Do you understand those students?
Do you understand _____?
5. Does he see you and me?
Does he see _____?

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE
TAPE 1106ARepeat.

speak
 read
 write
 understand

speaks
 reads
 writes
 understands

does speak
 does read
 does write
 does understand

doesn't speak
 doesn't read
 doesn't write
 doesn't understand

I know.
 He knows.
 She knows.

I don't know.
 He doesn't know.
 She doesn't know.

He understands.
 He speaks.
 He writes.

He doesn't understand.
 He doesn't speak.
 He doesn't write.

too
 well
 perfectly

I don't know a word of English.
 You don't know a word of English.
 We don't know a word of English.
 They don't know a word of English.

He doesn't know a word of English.
 She doesn't know a word of English.
 Mr. Jones doesn't know a word of English.

Review pronunciation practice.

Repeat.

1. Who is that lady over there?
That's Mrs. Jones.
2. Does Mrs. Jones speak English?
Yes, she speaks English.
3. Does she read English too?
Yes, she reads English.
4. Does she write English?
Yes, she speaks, reads, and writes English.
5. And who is that man over there?
That's Mr. Jones.
6. Does Mr. Jones speak English?
Yes, he speaks English.
7. Does he understand English?
Yes, he understands English perfectly.

Exercise 1.

You will hear the affirmative question. Then you record an affirmative answer.

1. Who is that lady over there?
2. Does Mrs. Jones speak English?
3. Does she read English too?
4. Does she write English?
5. And who is that man over there?
6. Does Mr. Jones speak English?
7. Does he understand English?

Repeat.

1. Who is that lady over there?
That's Mrs. Jones.
2. Does she speak English?
No, she doesn't speak English.
3. Does she read English?
No, she doesn't read English.
4. Doesn't she write English either?
No, she doesn't speak, read, or write English.

5. And who is that man over there?
That's Mr. Jones.
6. Does he speak English?
No, he doesn't speak English.
7. Does he understand English?
No, he doesn't understand a word of English.

Exercise 2.

You will hear a question. Then you record the negative answer.

1. Who is that lady over there?
2. Does she speak English?
3. Does she read English?
4. Doesn't she write English either?
5. And who is that man over there?
6. Does he speak English?
7. Does he understand English?

Practice the conversations.

- A: Who is that lady over there?
B: That's Mrs. Jones.
- A: Does Mrs. Jones speak English?
B: Yes, she speaks English.
- A: Does she read English too?
B: Yes, she reads English.
- A: Does she write English?
B: Yes, she speaks, reads, and writes English.
- A: And who is that man over there?
B: That's Mr. Jones.
- A: Does Mr. Jones speak English?
B: Yes, he speaks English.
- A: Does he understand English?
B: Yes, he understands English perfectly.

TAPE 1106B

Repeat.

Speak
read
write
know

Do you speak English?
Do you read English?
Do you write English?

don't speak
don't read
don't write
don't know

Yes, I speak English.
Yes, I read English.
Yes, I write English.

very well
pretty well

Do you know Mr. Jones?
Do you know those students?

here
there
over there

Yes, I know Mr. Jones.
Yes, I know those students.

English
French

No, I don't know Mr. Jones.
No, I don't know those students.

No, I don't speak English.
No, I don't read English.
No, I don't write English.

Review pronunciation practice.Repeat.

1. Do you speak English?
Yes, I speak English.
2. Do you read English?
Yes, I read English.
3. Do you write English?
Yes, I write English.
4. Do you know Mr. Jones?
Yes, I know Mr. Jones.
5. Do you know those students over there?
Yes, I know those students.
6. Do those students speak English?
Yes, they speak, read and write English.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions. Record your affirmative answer.

1. Do you speak English?
2. Do you read English?
3. Do you write English?
4. Do you know Mr. Jones?
5. Do you know those students over there?
6. Do those students speak English?

Repeat.

1. Do you speak English?
No, I don't speak English.
2. Do you read English?
No, I don't read English.
3. Do you write English?
No, I don't write English.
4. Do you know Mr. Jones?
No, I don't know Mr. Jones.
5. Don't you know those students over there?
No, I don't know those students.
6. Don't those students speak English?
No, they don't speak, read or write English.

Exercise 2.

Answer the questions. Record your negative answer.

1. Do you speak English?
2. Do you read English?
3. Do you write English?
4. Do you know Mr. Jones?
5. Don't you know those students over there?
6. Don't those students speak English?

Repeat.

1. Do you speak English?
2. Do you read English?
3. Do you write English?
4. Do you know Mr. Jones?
5. Do you know those students over there?
6. Do those students speak English?

TAPE 1106C

Listen to a conversation about a class schedule.

Jack, where's the class schedule?

It's on the bulletin board.

Where?

In Building 10260, Room 8.
To the right of the door.

I understand there's a new one.

Why, yes. The schedule changes every week.
Your name is there. It's on the left-hand side.

Thanks. I'll go check.

Repeat everything you hear.

Jack, where's the class schedule?

It's on the bulletin board.

Where?

In Building 10260, Room 8.
To the right of the door.

I understand there's a new one.

Why, yes. The schedule changes every week.
Your name is there. It's on the left-hand side.

Thanks. I'll go check.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Pronunciation practice.Repeat.

classroom	(class room)
notebook	(note book)
wastebasket	(waste basket)
breakfast	(break fast)
airplane	(air plane)
airport	(air port)
wristwatch	(wrist watch)
class schedule	
bulletin board	
barber shop	

Pronounce these important words.

is / z /

has / z /

does / z /

doesn't / z /

Repeat.

I teach - he teaches
 I wash - he washes
 I finish - he finishes

class - classes
 lunch - lunches
 page - pages
 garage - garages
 church - churches

Repeat.

What is the class schedule?
Where is the bulletin board?

I don't understand a word.
He understands pretty well.
She understands well.

He doesn't know Miss Smith.
I don't know her either.

How many students live here?
How many students live there?

Where is the schedule?
Who makes the schedule?
I don't understand it.
He doesn't either.

Repeat.

Do you know Mr. Jones?
Do you know him?

Do you know Mrs. Jones?
Do you know her?

Do you hear a plane?
Do you hear it?

Do you hear those planes?
Do you hear them?

Repeat.

he - him

she - her

it - it

they - them

Repeat.

I have a green pencil.
The pencil is green.
It is green.

He is a careful driver.
He is careful.
He drives carefully.

That is a fast car.
He drives it fast.

My watch is slow.
It is slow.
It runs slow.

The lesson is easy.
Isn't it easy?
He learns easily.

These are hard words.
These words are hard.

He stops quickly.
He eats a quick lunch.

He is tall.
He is taller than I am.

She is short.
She is shorter than I am.

He speaks well.
They speak pretty well.

This is a good schedule.
That schedule is better.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1107

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Present Progressive Tense

Affirmative Statements *

Negative Statements

Affirmative Questions

Negative Questions

Every Day/Now

Sound and Intonation

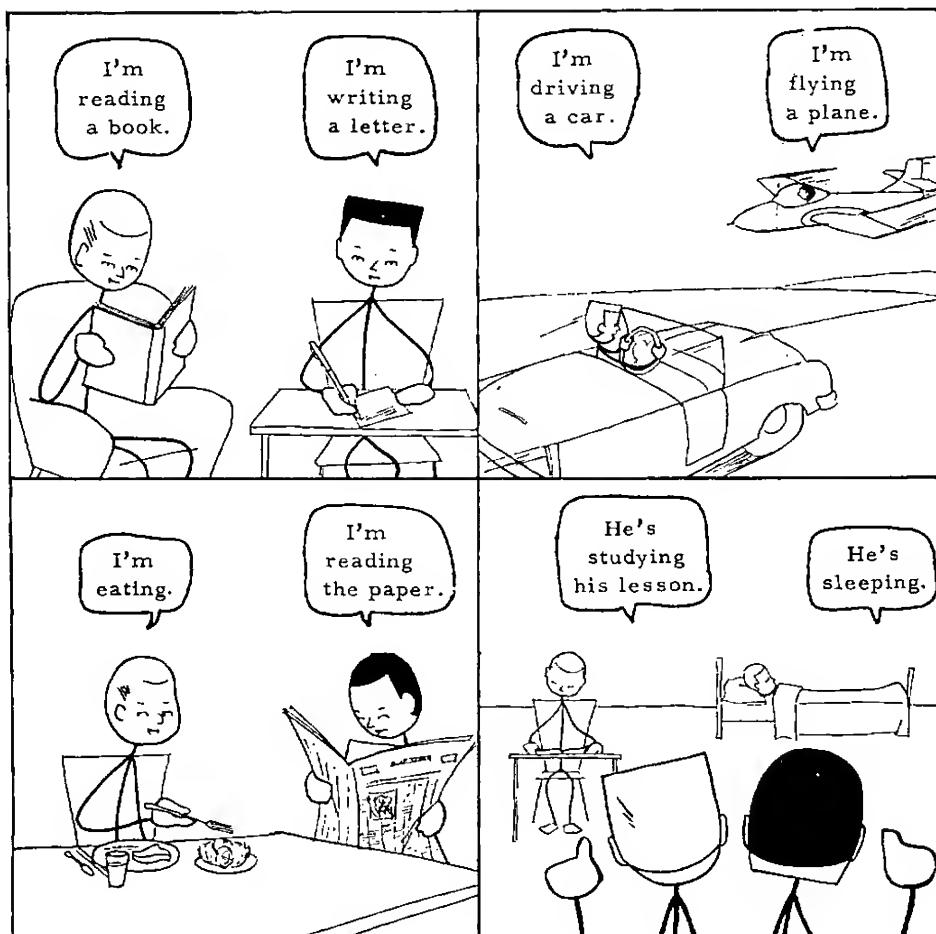
Pronunciation of "-ing"

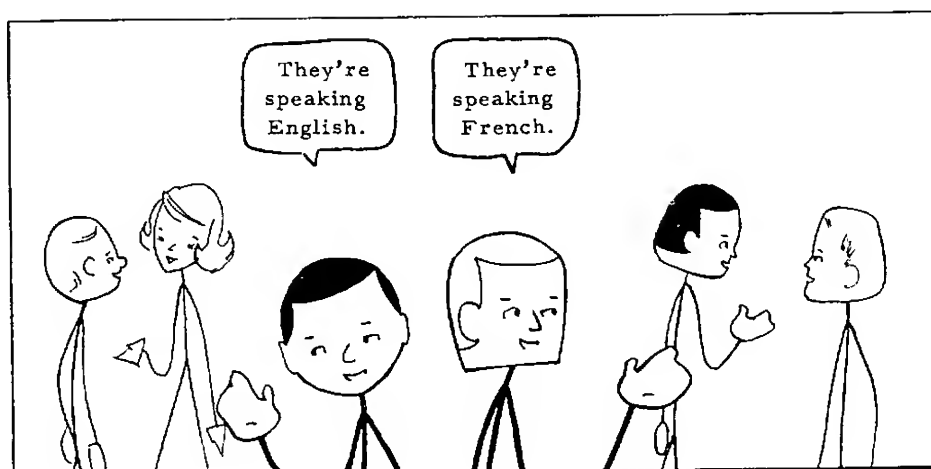
Stress of Important Words

Voiceless /wh/

UNIT 1107

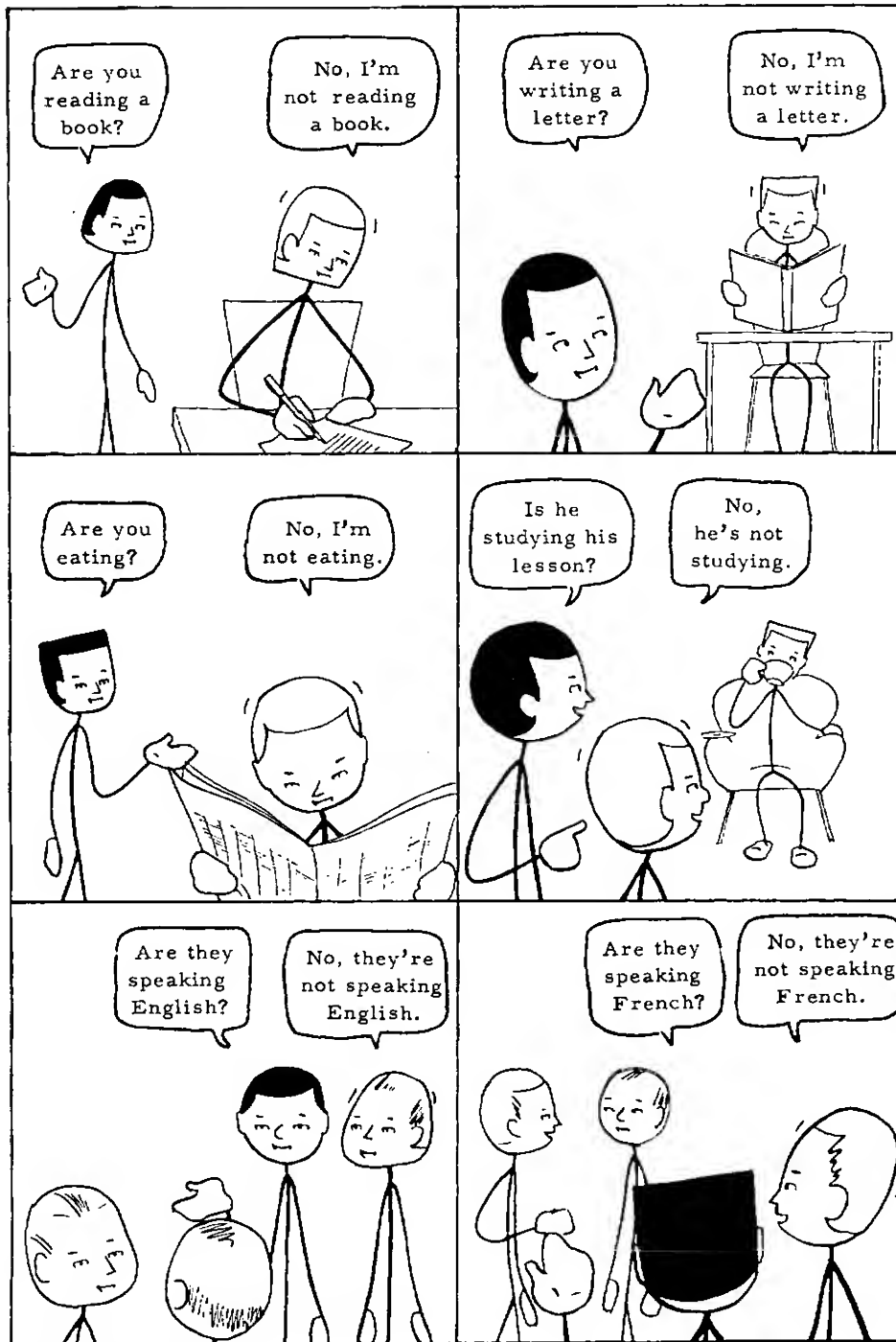
CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Now



Repetition Practice

1. I'm reading a book.
2. I'm writing a letter.
3. I'm driving a car.
4. I'm flying a plane.
5. I'm eating.
6. I'm reading the paper.
7. He's studying his lesson.
8. He's sleeping.
9. They're speaking English.
10. They're speaking French.



Practice the conversation.

A: Are you reading a book?
B: No, I'm not reading a book.

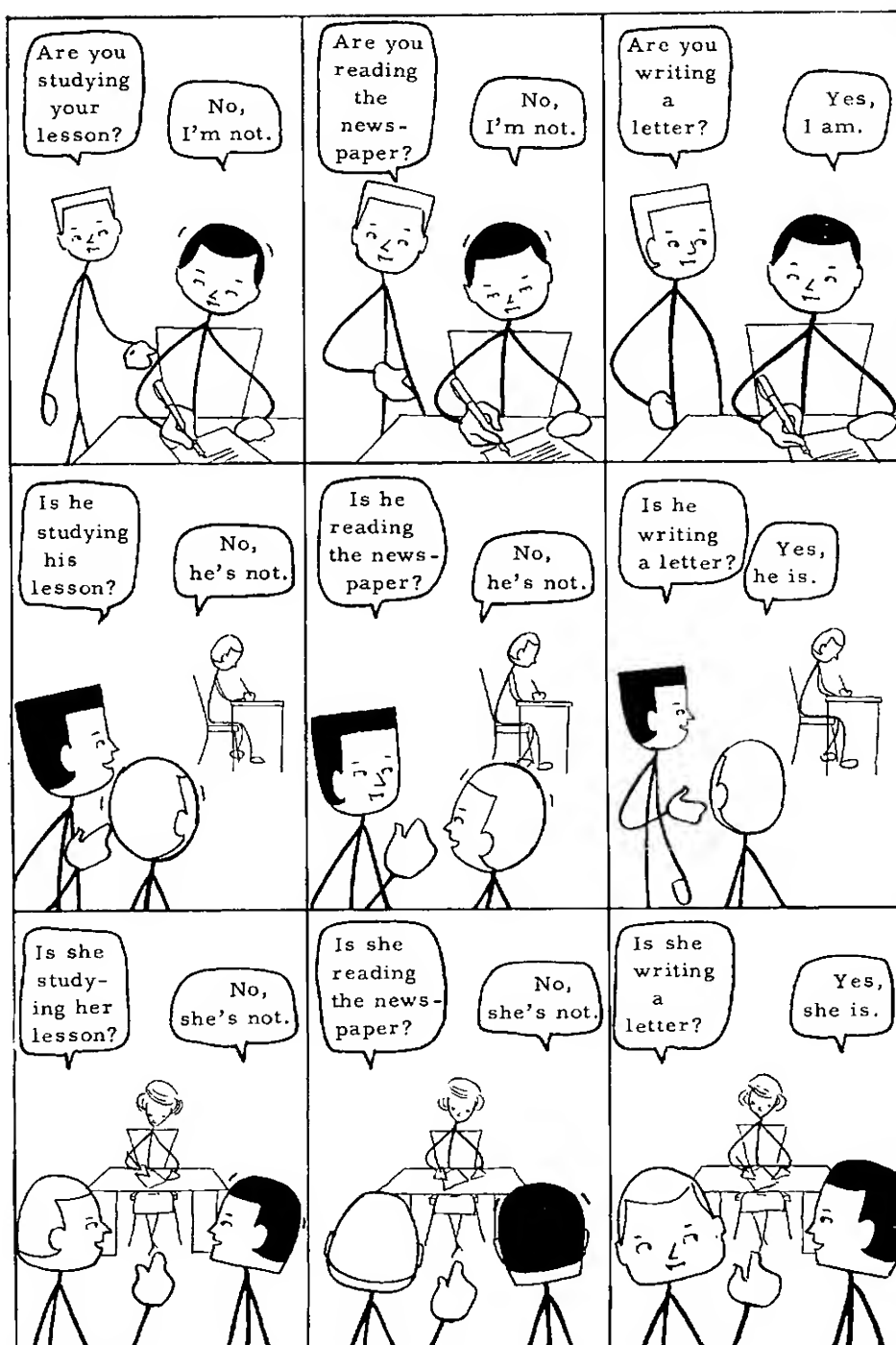
A: Are you writing a letter?
B: No, I'm not writing a letter.

A: Are you eating?
B: No, I'm not eating.

A: Is he studying his lesson?
B: No, he's not studying.

A: Are they speaking English?
B: No, they're not speaking English.

A: Are they speaking French?
B: No, they're not speaking French.



Practice the conversation.

A: Are you studying your lesson?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Are you reading the newspaper?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Are you writing a letter?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Is he studying his lesson?

B: No, he's not.

A: Is he reading the newspaper?

B: No, he's not.

A: Is he writing a letter?

B: Yes, he is.

A: Is she studying her lesson?

B: No, she's not.

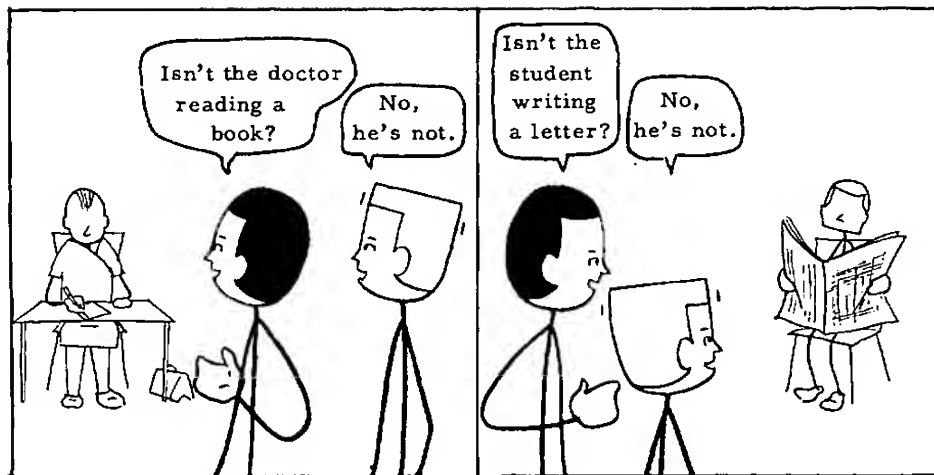
A: Is she reading the newspaper?

B: No, she's not.

A: Is she writing a letter?

B: Yes, she is.





Repetition practice.

A: Aren't you studying your lesson?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Aren't you reading the newspaper?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Aren't we writing letters?

B: No, we're not.

A: Aren't we speaking French?

B: No, we're not.

A: Aren't the students studying their lesson?

B: No, they're not.

A: Aren't the students writing letters?

B: No, they're not.

A: Isn't the teacher reading a newspaper?

B: No, she's not.

A: Isn't the nurse writing a letter?

B: No, she's not.

A: Isn't the doctor reading a book?

B: No, he's not.

A: Isn't the student writing a letter?

B: No, he's not.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

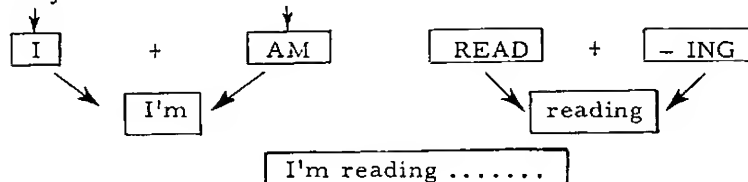
The Present Progressive tense

1. "ING" forms in English. (The g is silent.)

(Present Participle)				
read	+	ING	=	reading
write	+	ING	=	writing
drive	+	ING	=	driving
fly	+	ING	=	flying
eat	+	ING	=	eating
want	+	ING	=	wanting
study	+	ING	=	studying
sleep	+	ING	=	sleeping
speak	+	ING	=	speaking

a. I'm reading a book.

Subject + form of verb BE + ING form of a verb.



Subject	+	Form of verb BE	=
---------	---	-----------------	---

I	+	am	=	I'm	reading	a book
you	+	are	=	you're		
he	+	is	=	he's		
she	+	is	=	she's		
we	+	are	=	we're		
they	+	are	=	they're		

I'm reading a book.

You're reading a book.

He's reading a book.

She's reading a book.

We're reading a book.

They're reading a book.

b. I'm not reading a book.

Subject + form of verb BE + NOT + ING form +

I'M	+	NOT	+	READING	+	A BOOK.
-----	---	-----	---	---------	---	---------

I'm	not	reading	a book
you're			
he's			
she's			
we're			
they're			

I'm not reading a book.
 You're not reading a book.
 He's not reading a book.
 She's not reading a book.
 We're not reading a book.
 They're not reading a book.

IMPORTANT NOTE.

Remember!

Two possible combinations of negative forms

1 you + are + not = you're not
 ↖ ↗
 2 you + are + not = you aren't
 ↖ ↗
 you're not = you aren't

you're not	=	you aren't	(you + are + not)
he's not	=	he isn't	(he + is + not)
she's not	=	she isn't	(she + is + not)
we're not	=	we aren't	(we + are + not)
they're not	=	they aren't	(they + are + not)

but

I'm not = x x x x x x (I + am + not)

c. Are you reading a book?

Form of verb BE + subject + ING form +

ARE	+	YOU	+	READING	+	A BOOK?
-----	---	-----	---	---------	---	---------

Are you Are we Are they	reading	a book?
Is he Is she		
Am I		

Are you reading a book?
 Are we reading a book?
 Are they reading a book?
 Is he reading a book?
 Is she reading a book?
 Am I reading a book?

d. Aren't you reading a book?

Form of verb BE + NOT + subject + ING form +

Are	+	not	
↓			
AREN'T		+	YOU
		+	READING
		+	A BOOK?

Aren't you Aren't we Aren't they	reading	a book?
Isn't he Isn't she		
* xxxxxxxxx		

*No form for subject I
 (Am I not)

Aren't you reading a book?
 Aren't we reading a book?
 Aren't they reading a book?
 Isn't he reading a book?
 Isn't she reading a book?

Summary of ING FormsING Forms:

1. Statement (affirmative) = I'm reading a book.
2. Statement (negative) = I'm not reading a book.
3. Question (affirmative) = Are you reading a book?
4. Question (negative) = Aren't you reading a book?

2. Three verb forms

(You now know three forms for each verb.)

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Simple Form</u>	<u>3rd Person Singular Form</u>	<u>ING-Form (Present Participle)</u>
SPEAK	speak	speaks	speaking
READ	read	reads	reading
WRITE	write	writes	writing
HAVE	have	has	having
WANT	want	wants	wanting
SEE	see	sees	seeing
HEAR	hear	hears	hearing
DRIVE	drive	drives	driving
FLY	fly	flies	flying
STUDY	study	studies	studying
SLEEP	sleep	sleeps	sleeping
EAT	eat	eats	eating

3. Word Study

a. QUESTIONS with progressive verb phrase.

Subject: <u>I</u>	<u>Am I studying the lesson?</u>
Subject: <u>you, we, they</u>	<u>Are you studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Are we studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Are they studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Aren't you studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Aren't we studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Aren't they studying the lesson?</u>
Subject: <u>he, she</u>	<u>Is he studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Is she studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Isn't he studying the lesson?</u>
	<u>Isn't she studying the lesson?</u>

Practice the question forms.Am I ?

Am I studying the lesson?
 Am I writing a letter?
 Am I reading a book?
 Am I flying an airplane?
 Am I driving a car?
 Am I speaking English?

Are you ?

Are you studying the lesson?
 Are you writing a letter?
 Are you reading a book?
 Are you flying an airplane?
 Are you driving a car?
 Are you speaking English?

Are we ?

Are we studying the lesson?
 Are we writing a letter?
 Are we reading a book?
 Are we flying an airplane?
 Are we driving a car?
 Are we speaking English?

Is he ?

Is he studying the lesson?
 Is he writing a letter?
 Is he reading a book?
 Is he flying an airplane?
 Is he driving a car?
 Is he speaking English?

Aren't you ?

Aren't you studying the lesson?
 Aren't you writing a letter?
 Aren't you reading a book?
 Aren't you flying an airplane?
 Aren't you driving a car?
 Aren't you speaking English?

Aren't we ?

Aren't we studying the lesson?
 Aren't we writing a letter?
 Aren't we reading a book?
 Aren't we flying an airplane?
 Aren't we driving a car?
 Aren't we speaking English?

Isn't he ?

Isn't he studying the lesson?
 Isn't he writing a letter?
 Isn't he reading a book?
 Isn't he flying an airplane?
 Isn't he driving a car?
 Isn't he speaking English?

b. SHORT ANSWERS with BE

Are you studying?

Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Am I studying?

Yes, you are.
No, you aren't.

Is he studying?

Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.

Aren't you studying?

x x x x x x x x x x

Isn't he studying?

حبيب الله بهمنی

Short Answer

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't.

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Complete Answer= Yes, I am studying.= No, I'm not studying.= Yes, you are studying.= No, you aren't studying.= Yes, he is studying.= No, he isn't studying.Give short answers.

1. Are you studying?

Yes, I am _____.

No, I'm not _____.

2. Are you driving a car?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

3. Are you reading a book?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

4. Are you writing a letter?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

5. Am I studying?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

6. Am I driving a car?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

7. Am I reading a book?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

8. Am I writing a letter?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

9. Is he studying?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

10. Is he driving a car?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

11. Is he reading a book?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

12. Is he writing a letter?

Yes, _____.

No, _____.

4. Drill

The Present Progressive Tense

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I am sleeping.	We are sleeping.
2nd person	You are sleeping.	You are sleeping.
3rd person	He, she, it is sleeping.	They are sleeping.

a. Repeat.

The student is sitting at a table.
 He is thinking about his family.
 He is holding a pen in his hand.
 He is looking at some paper on the table.
 He is writing a letter to his family.
 He is telling about his school.
 He is reading the words on the paper.

b. Be + simple form of the verb + ING
I am go ing.

c. Form the present progressive tense.

Example: write writing

1. eat
2. sit
3. write
4. talk
5. fly
6. prepare
7. stand
8. drink

d. Select the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. He _____ (fly) today.
2. The teacher _____ (write) on the blackboard.
3. The class _____ (take) a break.
4. He _____ (come) by plane.
5. Listen! The water _____ (run).
6. The baby _____ (sleep).
7. It _____ (rain) hard.
8. They _____ (check) the bulletin board.
9. He _____ (sit down).
10. They _____ (stand) in line.
11. He _____ (ask) questions.
12. She _____ (answer) the questions.

X

X

5. Every Day/Now

1. He studies every day.
He is studying now.
2. They check the bulletin board every day.
They are checking the bulletin board now.
3. He writes on the blackboard every day.
He is writing on the blackboard now.
4. The class takes a break every day.
The class is taking a break now.
5. They prepare their homework every day.
They are preparing their homework now.

The simple present tense = A customary, everyday action.

The present progressive tense = An action which is going on or continuing now.



a. Select the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Simple present tense or the progressive form of the present tense.

1. The telephone _____ (ring) often.
2. The telephone _____ (ring) now.
3. The pilot _____ (fly) every day.
4. He _____ (fly) this morning.
5. He _____ (eat) breakfast at eight o'clock.
6. He _____ (eat) breakfast right now.
7. He _____ (write) many letters home.
8. He _____ (write) a letter now.
9. They _____ (take) a break every hour.
10. They _____ (take) a break right now.
11. It usually _____ (rain) in September.
12. It's _____ (rain) today.

b. Answer these questions.

1. Is the sun shining?
2. What is your teacher doing now?
3. Who is sitting next to the door?
4. What kind of cigarettes does he smoke?
5. Who is standing at the door?
6. When do you study?
7. What are you doing now?
8. Who is he writing to?

6. Practice conversation with these charts.

<p>The cadets are</p> <p>They</p> <p>HUNGRY</p> <p>eating sitting down</p>	<p>The girl is</p> <p>She</p> <p>THIRSTY</p> <p>drinking sitting down</p>	<p>The nurse is</p> <p>She</p> <p>TALL THIN</p> <p>The doctor is</p> <p>He</p> <p>SHORT FAT</p> <p>They are standing up.</p>
<p>The officer is</p> <p>He</p> <p>BUSY</p> <p>writing talking telephoning sitting down</p>	<p>The girl is</p> <p>She</p> <p>UPSET</p> <p>getting up</p>	<p>The sum is</p> <p>RIGHT</p> <p>He is writing.</p> <p>The sum is</p> <p>WRONG</p> <p>He is erasing.</p> <p>They are numbers.</p>
<p>The man is</p> <p>He</p> <p>HAPPY</p> <p>laughing jumping</p>	<p>The man is</p> <p>He</p> <p>SICK (ill)</p> <p>lying down</p>	<p>The drink is</p> <p>COLD</p> <p>The coffee is</p> <p>HOT</p> <p>The drinks are sitting on the table.</p>
<p>The man is</p> <p>He</p> <p>TIRED</p> <p>relaxing sitting down</p>	<p>The girl is</p> <p>She</p> <p>BLONDE YOUNG</p> <p>The man is</p> <p>He</p> <p>DARK (Brunet) OLD</p> <p>They are standing up.</p>	<p>The plane is</p> <p>It</p> <p>FAST</p> <p>The plane is</p> <p>It</p> <p>SLOW</p> <p>They are flying.</p>

TAPE 1107A

Repeat.

reading
driving
flying
eating
studying
sleeping
speaking

I'm not reading.
I'm not driving.
I'm not flying.
I'm not eating.
I'm not studying.
I'm not sleeping.
I'm not speaking.

I'm reading.
You're reading.
We're reading.
They're reading.
He's reading.
She's reading.

a book
a letter
a car
a plane
the paper
the lesson

Am I reading ?
Am I driving ?
Am I flying ?
Am I eating ?
Am I studying ?
Am I sleeping ?
Am I speaking ?

Are you reading ?
Are you driving ?
Are you flying ?
Are you eating ?
Are you studying ?
Are you sleeping ?
Are you speaking ?

Aren't you reading ?
Aren't you driving ?
Aren't you flying ?
Aren't you eating ?
Aren't you studying ?
Aren't you sleeping ?
Aren't you speaking ?

1. Are you reading a book?
Yes, I'm reading a book.
2. Are you writing a letter?
Yes, I'm writing a letter.
3. Are you driving a car?
Yes, I'm driving a car.
4. Are you flying a plane?
Yes, I'm flying a plane.
5. Are you eating?
Yes, I'm eating.
6. Are you reading the paper?
Yes, I'm reading the paper.
7. Is he studying his lesson?
Yes, he's studying his lesson.
8. Is he sleeping?
Yes, he's sleeping.
9. Are they speaking English?
Yes, they're speaking English.
10. Are they speaking French?
Yes, they're speaking French.

Exercise 1.

After you hear the question, you record the answer.

1. Are you reading a book?
2. Are you writing a letter?
3. Are you driving a car?
4. Are you flying a plane?
5. Are you eating?
6. Are you reading the paper?
7. Is he studying his lesson?
8. Is he sleeping?
9. Are they speaking English?
10. Are they speaking French?

Repeat.

1. Are you reading a book?
No, I'm not reading a book.
2. Are you writing a letter?
No, I'm not writing a letter.
3. Are you eating?
No, I'm not eating.
4. Is he studying his lesson?
No, he's not studying.
5. Are they speaking English?
No, they're not speaking English.
6. Are they speaking French?
No, they're not speaking French.

Exercise 2.Repeat.

1. Are you reading a book?
2. Are you writing a letter?
3. Are you eating?
4. Is he studying his lesson?
5. Are they speaking English?
6. Are they speaking French?

Now you will hear a question. Then you record the answer.

1. Are you reading a book?
2. Are you writing a letter?
3. Are you driving a car?
4. Are you flying a plane?
5. Are you eating?
6. Are you reading the paper?
7. Is he studying his lesson?
8. Is he sleeping?
9. Are they speaking English?
10. Are they speaking French?

TAPE 1107B

Repeat.

lesson
newspaper
letter
book

Are you studying?
Are you reading?
Are you writing?

lessons
newspapers
letters
books

Aren't you studying?
Aren't you reading?
Aren't you writing?

studying
reading
writing

Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Yes, you are.
No, you're not.

not studying
not reading
not writing

Yes, we are.
No, we're not.

Yes, they are.
No, they're not.

you are studying = you're studying
we are studying = we're studying
they are studying = they're studying
I am studying = I'm studying
he is studying = he's studying
she is studying = she's studying

Yes, he is.
No, he's not.

Yes, she is.
No, she's not.

you are not studying = you're not studying
you aren't studying

we are not studying = we're not studying
we aren't studying

they are not studying = they're not studying
they aren't studying

he is not studying = he's not studying
he isn't studying

she is not studying = she's not studying
she isn't studying

you're not	=	you aren't
we're not	=	we aren't
they're not	=	they aren't
I'm not	=	I'm not
he's not	=	he isn't
she's not	=	she isn't

Exercise 1.Repeat.

1. Are you studying your lesson?
Yes, I am.
2. Are you reading the newspaper?
Yes, I am.
3. Are you writing a letter?
Yes, I am.
4. Aren't we speaking French?
No, we're not.
5. Aren't the students studying their lesson?
No, they're not.
6. Aren't the students writing letters?
No, they're not.
7. Isn't the teacher reading a newspaper?
No, she isn't.
8. Isn't the nurse writing a letter?
No, she isn't.
9. Isn't the doctor reading a book?
No, he's not.
10. Isn't the student writing a letter?
No, he's not.

Exercise 2.Record a short negative answer to each question.

1. Aren't you studying your lesson?
2. Aren't you reading the newspaper?
3. Aren't we writing letters?
4. Aren't we speaking French?
5. Aren't the students studying their lessons?
6. Aren't the students writing letters?
7. Isn't the teacher reading a newspaper?
8. Isn't the nurse writing a letter?
9. Isn't the doctor reading a book?
10. Isn't the student writing a letter?

Exercise 3.Repeat.

1. Is he studying his lesson?
Yes, he is.
2. Is he reading the newspaper?
Yes, he is.
3. Is he writing a letter?
Yes, he is.
4. Is she studying her lesson?
Yes, she is.
5. Is she reading the newspaper?
Yes, she is.
6. Is she writing a letter?
Yes, she is.

Exercise 4.

Record a short affirmative answer.

1. Are you studying your lesson?
2. Are you reading the newspaper?
3. Are you writing a letter?
4. Is he studying his lesson?
5. Is he reading the newspaper?
6. Is he writing a letter?
7. Is she studying her lesson?
8. Is she reading the newspaper?
9. Is she writing a letter?

Exercise 5.

Repeat.

1. Aren't you studying your lesson?
No, I'm not.
2. Aren't you reading the newspaper?
No, I'm not.
3. Aren't we writing letters?
No, we're not.

Exercise 6.

Repeat.

1. Are you studying your lesson?
2. Are you reading the newspaper?
3. Are you writing a letter?
4. Is he studying his lesson?
5. Is he reading the newspaper?
6. Is he writing a letter?
7. Is she studying her lesson?
8. Is she reading the newspaper?
9. Is she writing a letter?

TAPE 1107C

Listen to a conversation about "A Break."

It's time for your break.
You may take ten minutes.

What did you say, ma'am?
We don't understand.

"Take a break." That's an idiomatic
expression. Do you understand, "Take
a rest"?

Oh, yes! Is it the same?

Yes.

May we smoke?

Of course. Smoke. Get a drink.
Go outside.

Repeat everything you hear.

It's time for your break.
You may take ten minutes.

What did you say, ma'am?
We don't understand.

"Take a break." That's an idiomatic
expression. Do you understand, "Take
a rest"?

Oh, yes! Is it the same?

Yes.

May we smoke?

Of course. Smoke. Get a drink.
Go outside.

Repeat the following questions and
answers.

1. Do the students listen to the radio?
Yes, they do. They listen to the
radio. They are listening now.
2. Do they watch the TV programs?
Yes, they do. They watch the
TV programs. They are watching
now.
3. Do they read the newspapers?
Yes, they do. They read the
newspapers. They are reading
now.
4. Do you study every day?
Yes, I do. I study every day.
I'm studying now.
5. Do you learn many words?
Yes, I do. I learn many words.
I'm learning many words.
6. Does he repeat the keywords?
Yes, he does. He repeats the
keywords. He's repeating the
keywords.
7. Does he practice pronunciation?
Yes, he does. He practices
pronunciation. He's practicing
pronunciation now.
8. Does he sleep in class?
No, he doesn't. He doesn't
sleep in class. He isn't sleeping
now.
9. Do they speak English in class?
Yes, they do. They speak English
in class. They are all speaking
English.
10. Do the students work hard?
Yes, they do. The students work
hard. They're working hard right
now.

Repeat.

When does he get up?
He gets up early.
He's getting up now.

Do you dress quickly?
Yes, I do.
I'm dressing now.

Where do we eat?
We eat in the restaurant.
We're going there right now.

Does he eat too fast?
Yes, he does.
He's eating now:

Don't they like hot coffee?
Yes, they do.
They're drinking hot coffee.

Does he pay for his meals?
Yes.
He's paying for his meal now.

Do you shave every day?
Yes, I do.
I'm shaving now.

Do you take a shower every day?
Yes, I do.
I'm taking a shower now.

SOUND AND INTONATION

The g in "ing" is silent.

Listen and repeat.

getting up
sitting down
studying
sleeping
eating
drinking

What is he reading?
He's reading a book.

What are they speaking?
They're speaking English.

He's drinking hot coffee.

They're driving fast.

What is that?
That is a new recorder.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1108

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

What and Where + Progressive Verb Phrase

Prepositional Phrases (To - In - On)

Anything and Any Place

Be - Past Tense

Time Expressions

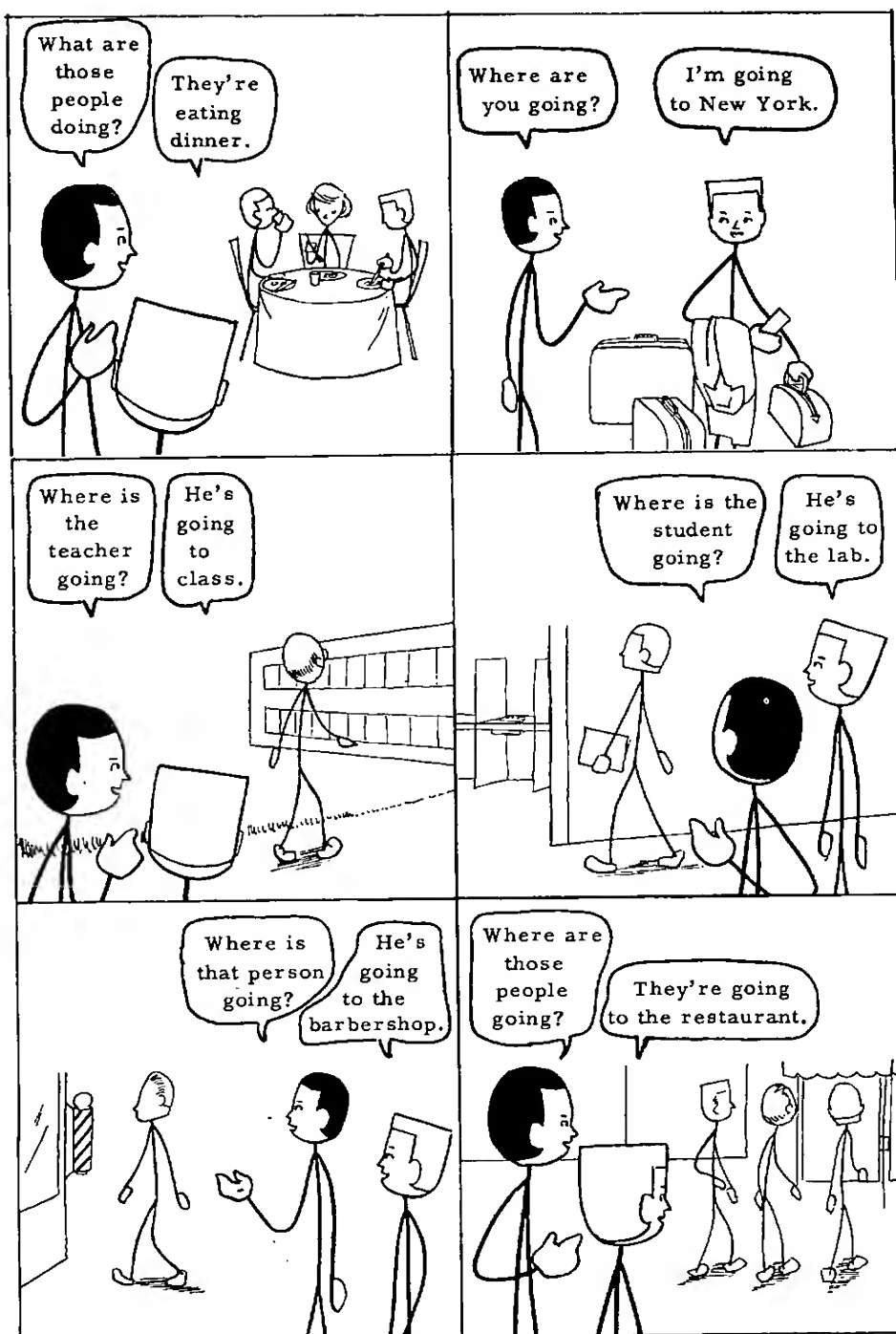
Sound and IntonationUnstressed Auxiliaries Be and Do

UNIT 1108

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Practice the conversation.





Repetition practice

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm reading a book.

A: What am I doing?

B: You're writing a letter.

A: What is the teacher doing?

B: He's writing on the blackboard.

A: What is the student doing?

B: He's listening to a tape.

A: What is the barber doing?

B: He's cutting my hair.

A: What are those people doing?

B: They're eating dinner.

A: Where are you going?

B: I'm going to New York.

A: Where is the teacher going?

B: He's going to class.

A: Where is the student going?

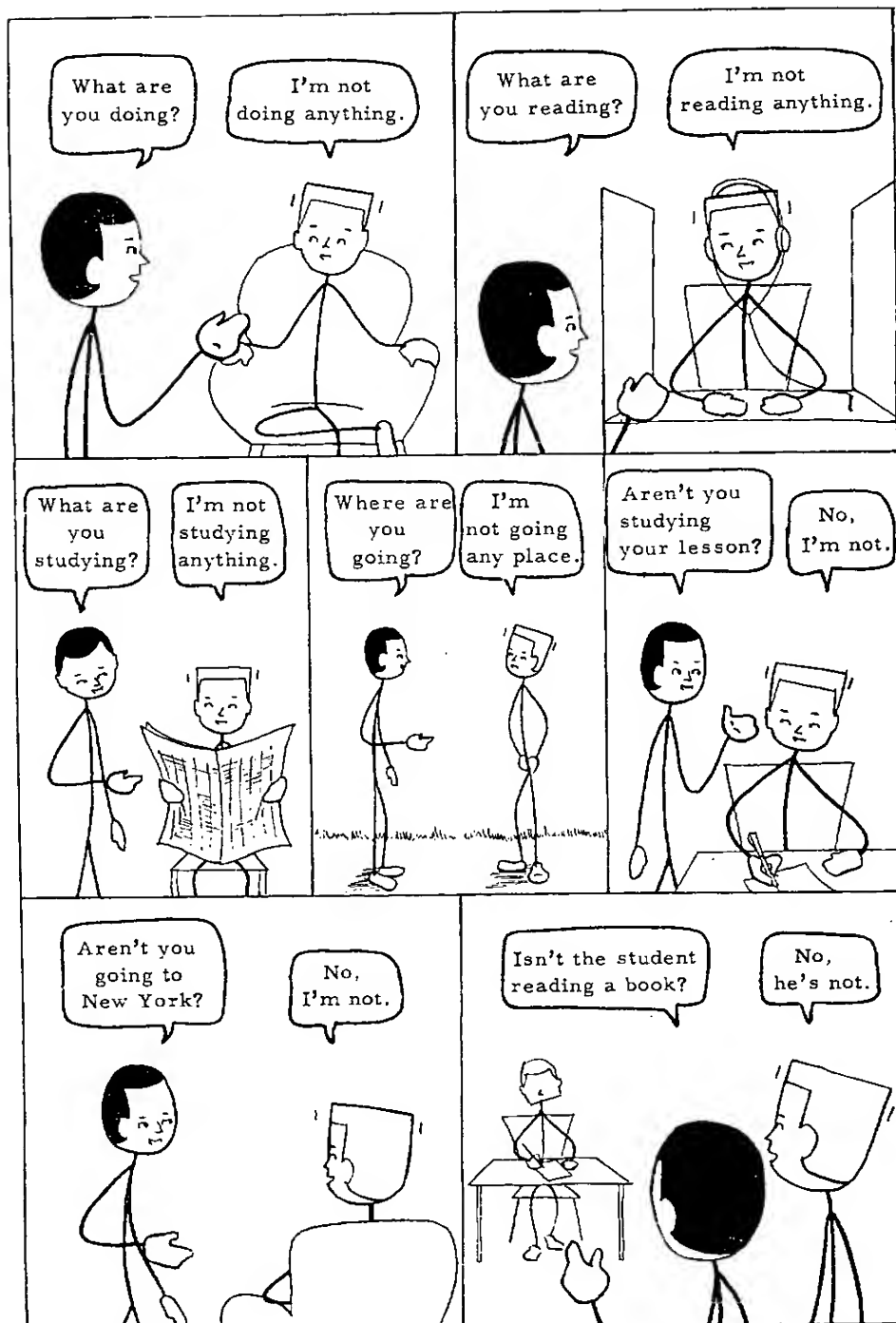
B: He's going to the lab.

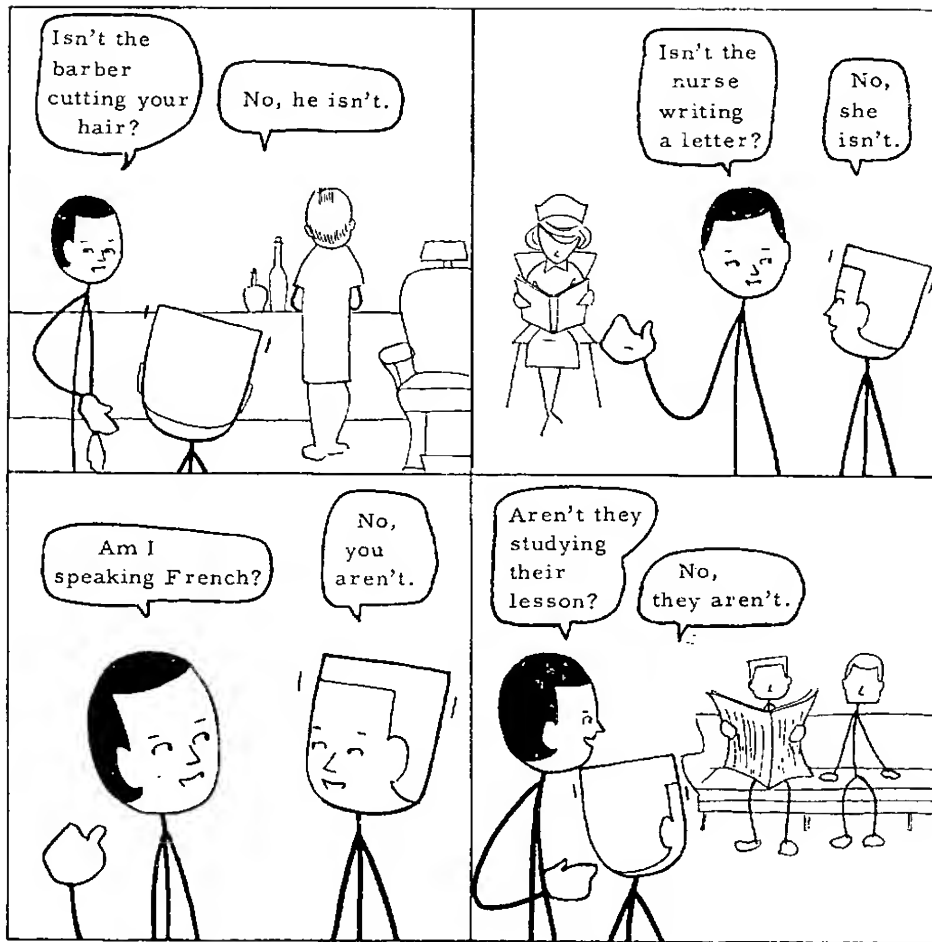
A: Where is that person going?

B: He's going to the barber shop.

A: Where are those people going?

B: They're going to the restaurant.





Repetition practice.

A: What are you doing?
B: I'm not doing anything.

A: What are you reading?
B: I'm not reading anything.

A: What are you studying?
B: I'm not studying anything.

A: Where are you going?
B: I'm not going anywhere.

A: Aren't you studying your lesson?
B: No, I'm not.

A: Aren't you going to New York?
B: No, I'm not.

A: Isn't the student reading a book?
B: No, he's not.

A: Isn't the barber cutting your hair?
B: No, he isn't.

A: Isn't the nurse writing a letter?
B: No, she isn't.

A: Am I speaking French?
B: No, you aren't.

A: Aren't they studying their lesson?
B: No, they aren't.



Repetition practice.

A: Were you here yesterday?

B: Yes, I was.

A: Were you in class this morning?

B: Yes, I was.

A: Was the student here yesterday morning?

B: Yes, he was.

A: Was the doctor here last night?

B: Yes, he was.

A: Was the nurse here yesterday afternoon?

B: Yes, she was.

A: Was the teacher in class this morning?

B: Yes, she was.

A: Were we in class last week?

B: Yes, we were.

A: Were the students here last week?

B: Yes, we were.

A: Was I here last week?

B: Yes, you were.



Repetition practice.

A: Weren't you here yesterday?

B: No, I wasn't.

A: Weren't you in class this morning?

B: No, I wasn't.

A: Wasn't the student here yesterday morning?

B: No, he wasn't.

A: Wasn't the doctor here last night?

B: No, he wasn't.

A: Wasn't the nurse here yesterday afternoon?

B: No, she wasn't.

A: Wasn't the teacher in class this morning?

B: No, she wasn't.

A: Weren't we in class last week?

B: No, we weren't.

A: Weren't the students here last week?

B: No, they weren't.

A: Wasn't I here last week?

B: No, you weren't.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. WHAT and WHERE + Progressive Verb PhraseWhat are you doing?

I'm reading a book.

Where are you going?

I'm going to New York.

Practice 1. Question word WHATRepeat.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What are you doing? | <u>What are you doing?</u> |
| 2. What are we doing? | <u>What are we doing?</u> |
| 3. What are they doing? | <u>What are they doing?</u> |
| 4. What is he doing? | <u>What is he doing?</u> |
| 5. What is she doing? | <u>What is she doing?</u> |
| 6. What am I doing? | <u>What am I doing?</u> |
| 7. What is the student doing? | <u>What is the student doing?</u> |
| 8. What are the students doing? | <u>What are the students doing?</u> |

Practice 2. Question word WHERE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Where are you going? | <u>Where are you going?</u> |
| 2. Where are we going? | <u>Where are we going?</u> |
| 3. Where are they going? | <u>Where are they going?</u> |
| 4. Where is he going? | <u>Where is he going?</u> |
| 5. Where is she going? | <u>Where is she going?</u> |
| 6. Where am I going? | <u>Where am I going?</u> |
| 7. Where is the student going? | <u>Where is the student going?</u> |
| 8. Where are the students going? | <u>Where are the students going?</u> |

where + progressive verb phrase

Where	am I are you are we are they is he is she	going?
-------	--	--------

what + progressive verb phrase

What	am I are you are we are they is he is she	doing? reading? writing? eating? studying? listening to?
------	--	---

2. Prepositional Phrase.

(to - in - on)

- I'm going to New York.
- He's going to the lab.
- He's going to the barbershop.
- They're going to the restaurant.

→ to

= a PREPOSITION in English

This is called a PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE.→ in

= a PREPOSITION in English

- The student is in class.

→ on

= a PREPOSITION in English

- He's writing on the blackboard.

I'm You're He's She's We're They're	going	to New York. to the lab. to the barbershop. to the restaurant.
--	-------	---

3. ANYTHING and ANY PLACE.

What are you doing?

I'm not doing anything.

What are you reading?

I'm not reading anything.

Where are you going?

I'm not going any place.

Where is the student going?

He's not going any place.NOTE:Negative verb statement + anything, any place.

NOT doing anything

NOT going any place

Repeat these sentences.

Complete the unfinished sentences.

1. Where are you going?
 I'm going to New York
 I'm going to the barbershop.
 I'm going to the restaurant.
 I'm not going any place.
 I'm not going _____
 I'm not going _____
 I'm not going _____
 I'm not going _____

2. What are you doing?
 I'm reading a book.
 I'm writing a letter.
 I'm driving a car.
 I'm not doing anything.
 I'm not reading _____
 I'm not writing _____
 I'm not driving _____
 I'm not doing _____

3. Where is the student going?
 The student is going to the lab.
 The student is going to the restaurant.
 The student is going to New York.
 The student isn't going any place.
 The student isn't _____
 The student isn't _____
 The student isn't _____
 The student isn't _____

4. What is the student doing?
 He's reading a book.
 He's studying his lesson.
 He's flying an airplane.
 He's not doing anything.
 He's not reading _____
 He's not studying _____
 He's not flying _____
 He's not doing _____

5. Where is that person going?
 He's going to New York.
 He's going to the lab.
 He's going to the barbershop.
 He's not going any place.
 He isn't going _____
 He isn't going _____
 He isn't going _____
 He isn't going _____

6. What are those students doing?
 They're reading a book.
 They're studying their lesson.
 They're writing a letter.
 They're not doing anything.
 They're not _____
 They're not _____
 They're not _____
 They're not _____

4. Review. The negative forms of the Present Progressive Tense.

Example: The student is reading his lesson.
 The student is not reading his lesson.
 The student isn't reading his lesson.

Change to the negative form.

1. The telephone is ringing.
2. He is reading the newspaper.
3. He is paying for the breakfast.
4. She is sitting in the booth.
5. He is lighting a cigarette.
6. They are going to mail call.
7. He is making a date.
8. He is speaking slowly.
9. It is raining now.
10. He is going by plane.
11. He is sitting down.
12. It is ringing loud.

5. BE - the Past Tense.

Was, were, wasn't, weren't.

WAS

= past tense forms of the verb BE

WERE

negative = wasn't
weren't

With the subject:

I he she

WAS

was + not = wasn't

With the subject:

You we they

WERE

were + not = weren't

Affirmative Statement

1. I was here last week.
2. He was here last week.
3. She was here last week.

1. You were here last week.
2. We were here last week.
3. They were here last week.

Negative Statement

4. I wasn't here last week.
5. He wasn't here last week.
6. She wasn't here last week.

4. You weren't here last week.
5. We weren't here last week.
6. They weren't here last week.

Affirmative Question

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. <u>Was I</u> here last week? | 7. <u>Were you</u> here last week? |
| 8. <u>Was he</u> here last week? | 8. <u>Were we</u> here last week? |
| 9. <u>Was she</u> here last week? | 9. <u>Were they</u> here last week? |

Negative Question

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 10. <u>Wasn't I</u> here last week? | 10. <u>Weren't you</u> here last week? |
| 11. <u>Wasn't he</u> here last week? | 11. <u>Weren't we</u> here last week? |
| 12. <u>Wasn't she</u> here last week? | 12. <u>Weren't they</u> here last week? |

Time Expressions

yesterday
 yesterday morning
 yesterday afternoon
 last night
 this morning
 last week
 day before yesterday
 year before last
 two years ago

I was He was She was You were We were They were	here there in class	yesterday. yesterday morning. yesterday afternoon. last night. this morning. last week.
--	-----------------------------------	--

Exercise 1. Conversation practice.Repeat.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Were you in class yesterday?
Yes, I was. | 6. Wasn't Mr. Jones here last night?
No, he wasn't. |
| 2. Was the teacher in class yesterday?
Yes, he was. | 7. Weren't we here last week?
No, we weren't. |
| 3. Were the students in class last night?
No, they weren't. | 8. Weren't you in class this morning?
No, I wasn't. |
| 4. Was Mr. Jones here yesterday morning?
Yes, Mr. Jones was here. | 9. Wasn't she here last week?
No, she wasn't. |
| 5. Were you there yesterday afternoon?
Yes, I was. | 10. Was I in class yesterday morning?
No, you weren't. |

SHORT ANSWERS with past tense forms of Be.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Were you here?
<u>Yes, I was.</u> | Were you here?
<u>No, I wasn't.</u> |
| 2. Was I here?
<u>Yes, you were.</u> | Was I here?
<u>No, you weren't.</u> |
| 3. Was he here?
<u>Yes, he was.</u> | Was he here?
<u>No, he wasn't.</u> |

Listen to these sentences as you look at the pictures on page 214.

1. Change the sentences to the past tense with he, she, it, they.

Instructor: The cadets are hungry.

Student : They were hungry yesterday. *X*

Instructor: The girl is thirsty.

Student : She was thirsty yesterday.

2. Change the sentences to past tense questions with he, she, it, they.

Instructor: The cadets're hungry.

Student : Were they hungry yesterday?

Instructor: The girl's thirsty.

Student : Was she thirsty yesterday? *X*

3. Repeat the sentences. Then change them to questions.

Instructor: They're hungry.

Student : They're hungry. Are they hungry? *X*

Instructor: She's thirsty.

Student : She's thirsty. Is she thirsty?

Instructor: They sit at the table.

Student : They sit at the table. Do they sit there every day?

Instructor: She sits at the counter.

Student : She sits at the counter. Does she sit there every day?

4. Make questions about the pictures. Have your classmates answer them.

Student A : Are they hungry or thirsty?

Student B : They're hungry now; they were thirsty yesterday. *X*

Student B : Is he thirsty or hungry?

Student C : She's thirsty now; she was hungry yesterday.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I was	We were
2nd person	You were	You were
3rd person	He, she, it was	They were

x a. Change the sentences to the past tense.

1. He is sick today.
2. The temperature is high.
3. The thermometer is broken.
4. His hair is long.
5. They are asleep.
6. His watch is slow.
7. My book is open.
8. The students are at a movie.
9. The aspirin box is on the table.
10. Captain Jones is the Commander.
11. It is upstairs.
12. There are five students in the class.

x b. Fill the blanks with the correct past tense form of Be.

1. He _____ here two years ago.
2. I _____ sick last week.
3. His office _____ in Building 7440.
4. There _____ many students here year before last.
5. John _____ not in class yesterday.
6. The doctor _____ not in his office.
7. The new schedule _____ not on the bulletin board.
8. The bacon and eggs _____ good.
9. The break _____ too short.
10. The military bus _____ on time.
11. The tape _____ broken.
12. They _____ in the car.

x c. Change to the contracted negative forms.

1. He was in the office.
2. They were here year before last.
3. She was sick yesterday.
4. It was late.
5. They were with us.
6. The newspaper was torn.
7. My hair was long.
8. His family was at home.
9. He was at the movie last night.
10. She was tired.

x d. Change to the question forms.

1. They were sleepy Monday morning.
2. They were in line.
3. The instrument reading was correct.
4. The baby was very young.
5. The mess hall was hot.
6. The chocolate bar was good.
7. The fans were on.
8. The lights were off.
9. It was late.
10. He was there, too.
11. It was ready.
12. He was married.

e. Repeat these sentences after the instructor.

I am here now. He is here now. She It	I WAS here yesterday. He WAS here yesterday. She It	I WASN'T here last week. He WASN'T here last week. She It
We are here now. You They	We WERE here yesterday. You They	We WEREN'T here last week. You They

Note that there are two past forms of BE.

WAS for all singular forms.

WERE for all plural forms.

f. Practice this exercise. Change the sentences from Now to Yesterday.

Instructor

Student

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I'm here now. | <u>I WAS here yesterday.</u> |
| 2. I'm cold now. | <u>I WAS cold yesterday.</u> |
| 3. He's late now. | |
| 4. It's here now. | |
| 5. They're busy now. | |
| 6. It's hot now. | |

g. Repeat the above statements and make questions using past forms.

I'm here now.

Was I here yesterday?

Note: In normal rapid speech, WAS is often pronounced /wəz/, and WERE is often pronounced /wər/.

These short spoken forms are similar to contractions, such as isn't, aren't, they're, etc.

TAPE 1108A

Repeat.

a book
a letter
a blackboard
a tape
a class
a lab
a barbershop
a restaurant

books
letters
blackboards
tapes
classes
labs
barbershops
restaurants

doing
reading
writing
listening to
cutting
eating
going
studying

to New York
to class

to the lab
to the barbershop
to the restaurant

any place
anything

my book
your book
our book
his book
her book
their book

Review pronunciation practice.Exercise 1. Question and answer practice.Repeat.

1. What are you doing?
I'm reading a book.
2. What am I doing?
You're writing a letter.
3. What is the teacher doing?
He's writing on the blackboard.
4. What is the student doing?
He's listening to a tape.
5. What is the barber doing?
He's cutting my hair.
6. What are those people doing?
They're eating dinner.
7. Where are you going?
I'm going to New York.
8. Where is the teacher going?
He's going to class.
9. Where is the student going?
He's going to the lab.
10. Where is that person going?
He's going to the barbershop.
11. Where are those people going?
They're going to the restaurant.

Conversation practice. Record the answers to questions 1-11. Listen to the question. Then record the answer.

1. What are you doing?
2. What am I doing?
3. What is the teacher doing?
4. What is the student doing?
5. What is the barber doing?
6. What are those people doing?
7. Where are you going?
8. Where is the teacher going?
9. Where is the student going?
10. Where is that person going?
11. Where are those people going?

Exercise 2. Questions and answers.

Repeat.

What are you doing?
I'm not doing anything.

What are you reading?
I'm not reading anything.

What are you studying?
I'm not studying anything.

Where are you going?
I'm not going any place.

Aren't you studying your lesson?
No, I'm not.

Aren't you going to New York?
No, I'm not.

Isn't the student reading a book?
No, he's not.

Isn't the barber cutting your hair?
No, he isn't.

Isn't the nurse writing a letter?
No, she isn't.

Am I speaking French?
No, you aren't.

Aren't they studying their lesson?
No, they aren't.

Conversation practice. Record the answers to questions 1-11. Listen to the question. Then record the answer.

1. What are you doing? _____
2. What are you reading? _____
3. What are you studying? _____
4. Where are you going? _____
5. Aren't you studying your lesson? _____
6. Aren't you going to New York? _____
7. Isn't the student reading a book? _____
8. Isn't the barber cutting your hair? _____
9. Isn't the nurse writing a letter? _____
10. Am I speaking French? _____
11. Aren't they studying their lesson? _____

Repeat.

yesterday
this morning
yesterday morning
last night
yesterday afternoon
last week

student
doctor
nurse
teacher

students
doctors
nurses
teachers

here
there
in class

you were
we were
they were

he was
she was

you weren't
we weren't
they weren't

he wasn't
she wasn't

Was the teacher.....?
Was the nurse.....?
Was the doctor.....?
Was the student.....?

Wasn't the teacher....?
Wasn't the nurse?
Wasn't the doctor.....?
Wasn't the student?

Exercise 1. Questions and answers.

Repeat.

1. Were you here yesterday?
Yes, I was.
2. Were you in class this morning?
Yes, I was.
3. Was the student here yesterday morning?
Yes, he was.
4. Was the doctor here last night?
Yes, he was.
5. Was the nurse here yesterday afternoon?
Yes, she was.
6. Was the teacher in class this morning?
Yes, she was.
7. Were we in class last week?
Yes, we were.
8. Were the students here last week?
Yes, they were.
9. Was I here last week?
Yes, you were.

Conversation practice. Record the affirmative answers to questions 1-9.

Record the answers.

1. Were you here yesterday? _____
2. Were you in class this morning? _____
3. Was the student here yesterday morning? _____
4. Was the doctor here last night? _____
5. Was the nurse here yesterday afternoon? _____
6. Was the teacher in class this morning? _____
7. Were we in class last week? _____
8. Were the students here last week? _____
9. Was I here last week? _____

Exercise 2. Questions and answers.

Repeat.

1. Weren't you here yesterday?
No, I wasn't.
2. Weren't you in class this morning?
No, I wasn't.
3. Wasn't the student here yesterday morning?
No, he wasn't.
4. Wasn't the doctor here last night?
No, he wasn't.
5. Wasn't the nurse here yesterday afternoon?
No, she wasn't.
6. Wasn't the teacher in class this morning?
No, she wasn't.
7. Weren't we in class last week?
No, we weren't.
8. Weren't the students here last week?
No, they weren't.
9. Wasn't I here last week?
No, you weren't.

Conversation practice. Record the negative answers to questions 1-9.

Record the answers.

1. Weren't you here yesterday? _____
2. Weren't you in class this morning? _____
3. Wasn't the student here yesterday morning? _____
4. Wasn't the doctor here last night? _____
5. Wasn't the nurse here yesterday afternoon? _____
6. Wasn't the teacher in class this morning? _____
7. Weren't we in class last week? _____
8. Weren't the students here last week? _____
9. Wasn't I here last week? _____

TAPE 1108C

Listen to a conversation about colds.

Do you have an aspirin?

Sure, why? Do you have a headache?

Yes, I have a bad headache.
I'm catching cold, too.

Do you have fever?

I don't know. My face feels warm.

I'm going to take your temperature.
Here's a thermometer. Put it in your mouth.

For how long?

Oh, just a few minutes. I'll check the time.

All right, thank you.

Repeat everything you hear.

Do you have an aspirin?

Sure, why? Do you have a headache?

Yes, I have a bad headache.
I'm catching cold, too.

Do you have fever?

I don't know. My face feels warm.

I'm going to take your temperature.
Here's a thermometer. Put it in your mouth.

For how long?

Oh, just a few minutes. I'll check the time.

All right, thank you.



SOUND AND INTONATION

Stress the main verb.

Don't stress the auxiliary verbs Be and Do.

He is catching a cold.

She is taking his temperature.

I'm going to the lab.

What are you doing?

Where are they going?

They are driving fast.

I'm not doing anything.

They aren't taking a break.

Aren't they smoking?

He's standing over there.

Do you understand?

Does he want an aspirin?

Does she have a headache?

Don't they plan to go?

Doesn't he shine his shoes?

Doesn't he usually eat here?

Does he feel tired?

Does it run well?

Repeat.

I was here yesterday.

I wasn't here yesterday.

Was I here yesterday?

Wasn't I here yesterday?

We were here last week.

We weren't here last week.

Were we here last week?

Weren't we here last week?

I am thirsty. → I was thirsty.

You are thirsty. → You were thirsty.

He is thirsty. → He was thirsty.

She is thirsty. → She was thirsty.

It is thirsty. → It was thirsty.

We are thirsty. → We were thirsty.

You are thirsty. → You were thirsty.

They are thirsty. → They were thirsty.

Repeat these questions and answers.

Do you want a big breakfast?

No, I'm not hungry.

What are you going to eat?

I'm going to eat bacon and eggs.

Don't they smell good?

Yes, they do.

How do you like your eggs?

Over easy.

How do you like yours?

Straight up. Not too hard.

Don't you want some coffee, too?

Yes, I do.

Repeat.

He's in class now.

He was in class yesterday.

Is he in class now?

Was he in class yesterday?

He's not in class now.

He wasn't in class yesterday.

Isn't he in class now?

Wasn't he in class yesterday?

I'm going to the restaurant today.

I was going to the restaurant yesterday.

He's going to the restaurant today.

He was going to the restaurant
yesterday.

We're going to the restaurant today.

They were going to the restaurant
yesterday.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1109

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Past Progressive Tense

Affirmative Statements

Negative Statements

Affirmative Questions

Negative Questions

Action Verbs

Past Tense

Affirmative Statements

Regular Verbs

Irregular Verbs

Past Progressive/Past

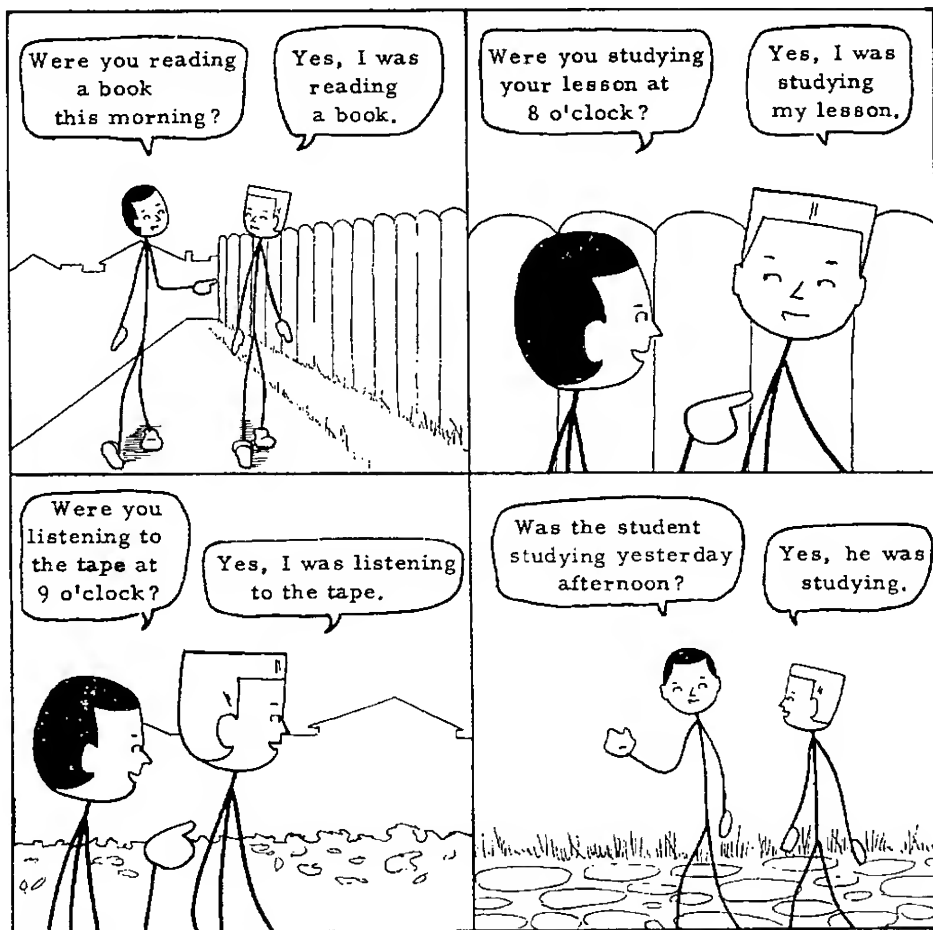
Sound and Intonation

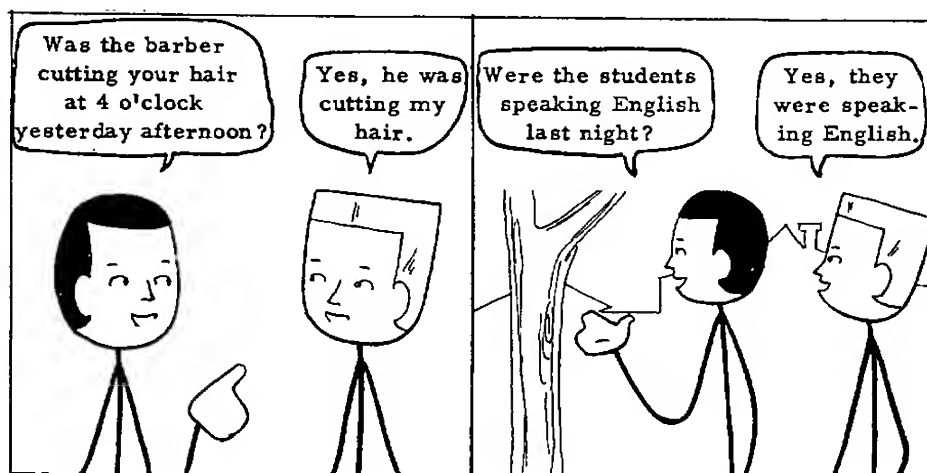
Pronunciation of Past Tense Ending "-ed"

UNIT 1109

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Practice the conversation.





Repetition practice

A: Were you reading a book this morning?

B: Yes, I was reading a book.

A: Were you studying your lesson at 8 o'clock?

B: Yes, I was studying my lesson.

A: Were you listening to the tape at 9 o'clock?

B: Yes, I was listening to the tape.

A: Was the student studying yesterday afternoon?

B: Yes, he was studying.

A: Was the barber cutting your hair at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

B: Yes, he was cutting my hair.

A: Were the students speaking English last night?

B: Yes, they were speaking English.



Repetition practice

A: Weren't you reading this book this morning?

B: No, I wasn't. I was reading that book over there.

A: Weren't you studying your lesson at 8 o'clock?

B: No, I wasn't. I was writing a letter at 8 o'clock.

A: Weren't you listening to the tape at 9 o'clock?

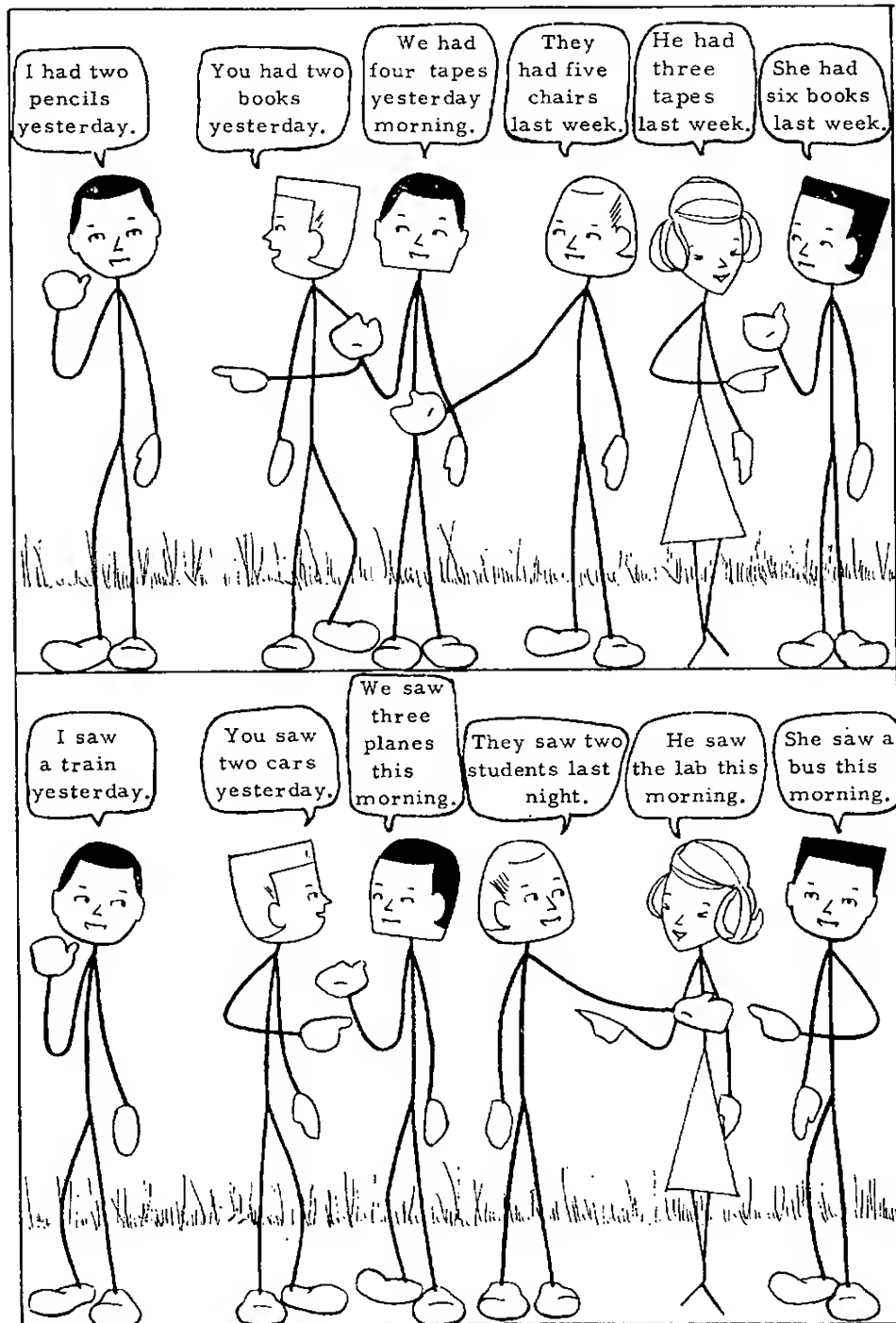
B: No, I wasn't. I was eating breakfast at 9 o'clock.

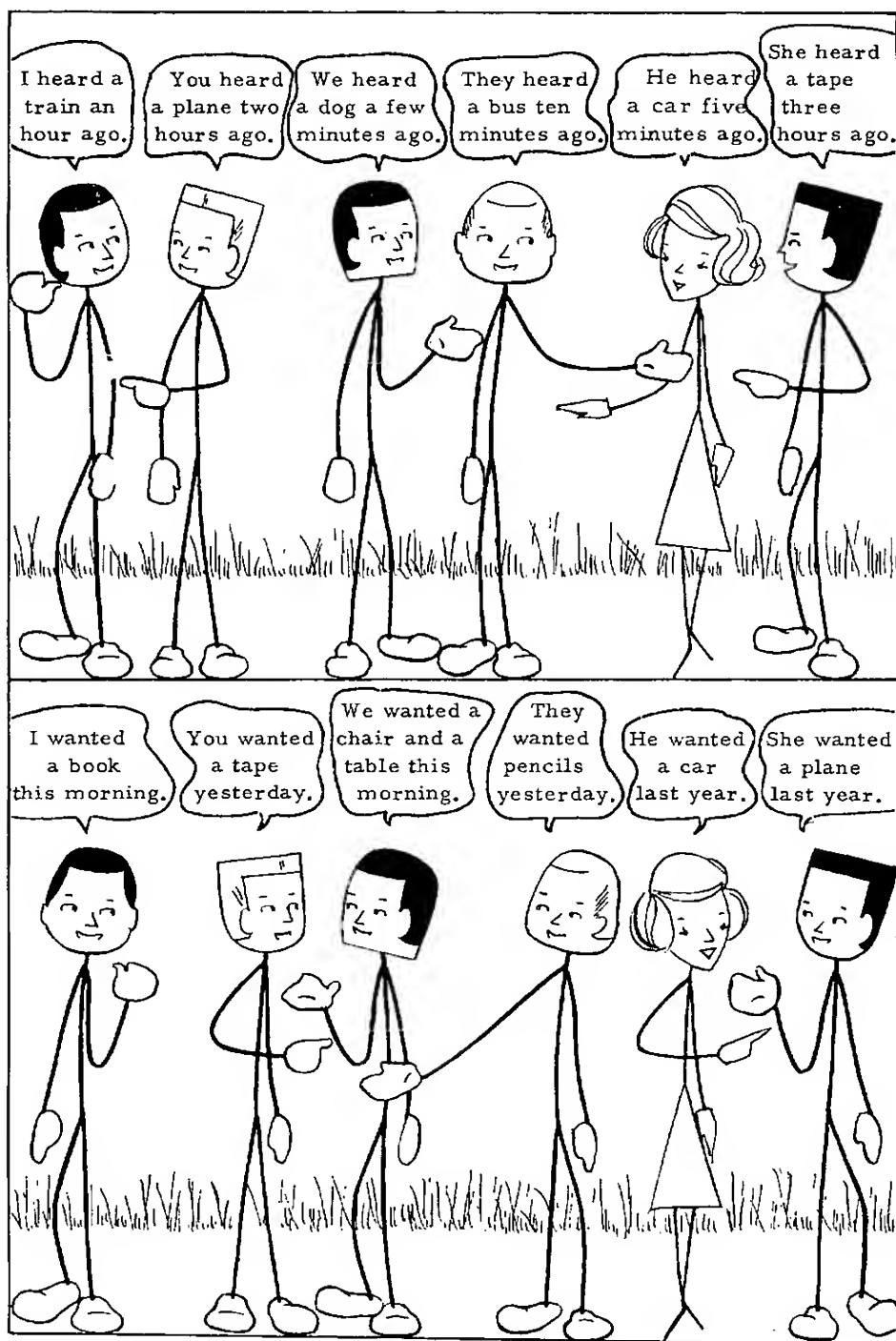
A: Wasn't the student studying his lesson yesterday afternoon?

B: No, he wasn't. He was reading a book yesterday afternoon.

A: Wasn't the barber cutting your hair at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

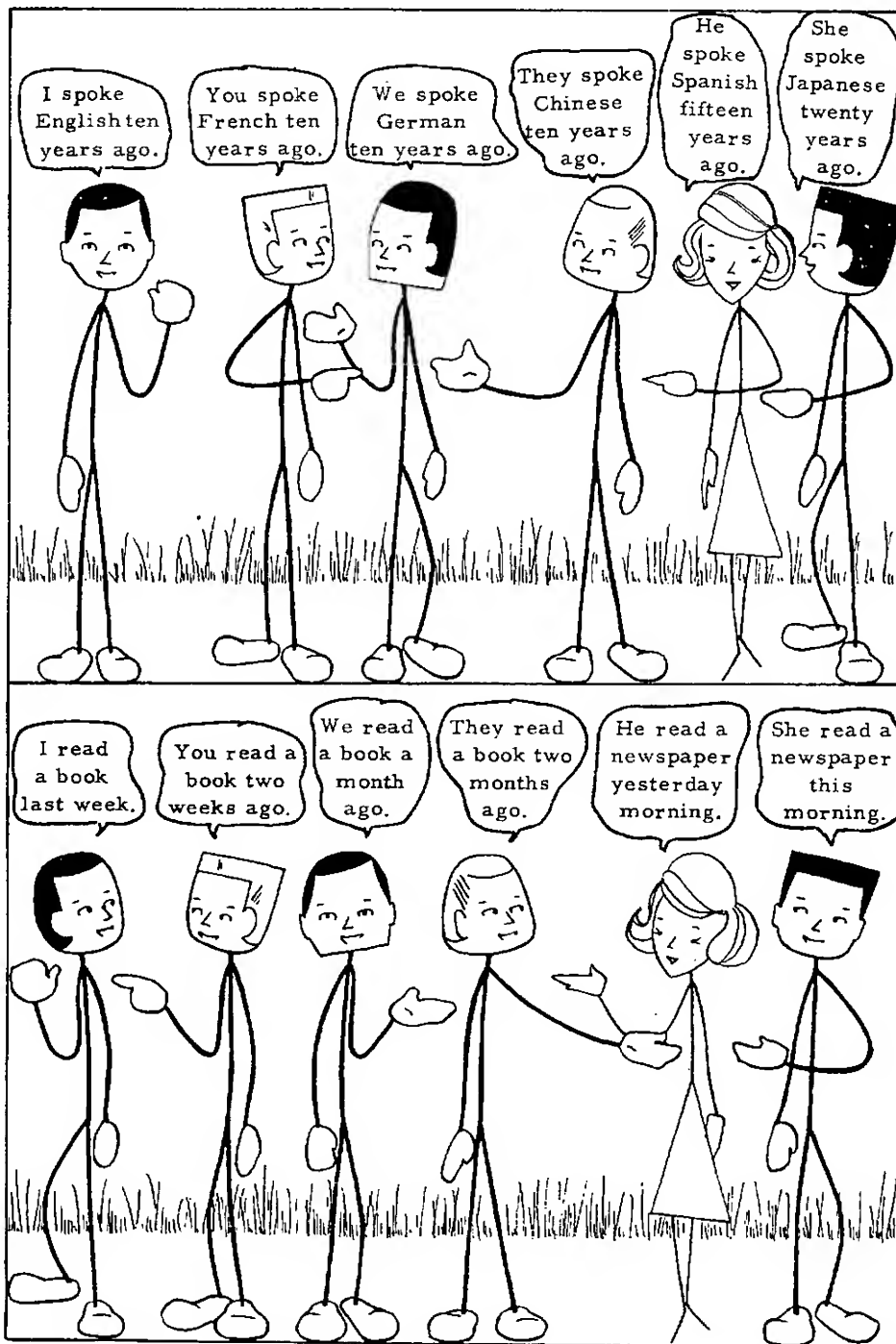
B: No, he wasn't. He was reading a newspaper at 4 o'clock.

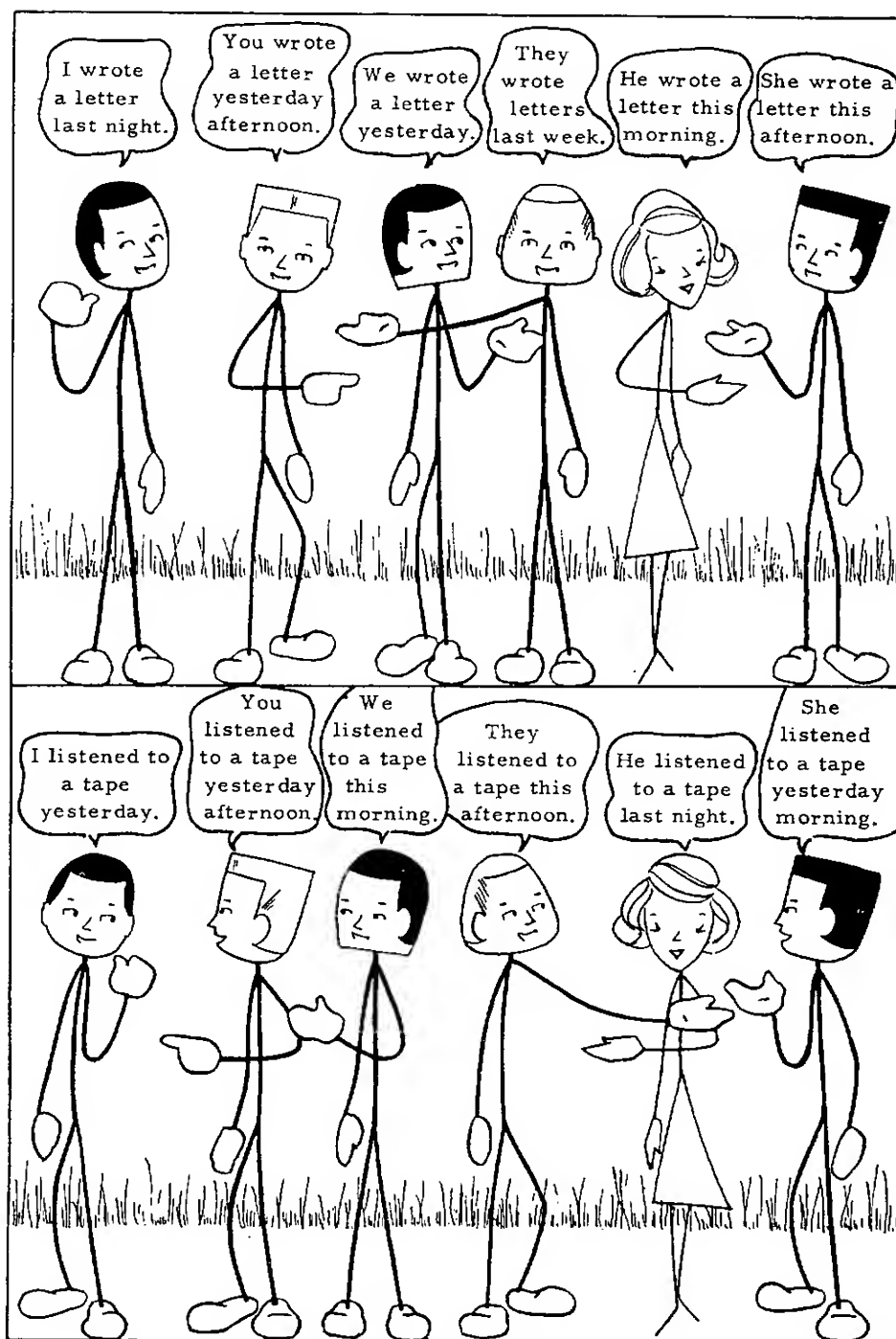
Action Verbs – Past Tense – Affirmative Statements



Repetition practice

1. I had two pencils yesterday.
You had two books yesterday.
We had four tapes yesterday morning.
They had five chairs last week.
He had three tapes last week.
She had six books last week.
2. I saw a train yesterday.
You saw two cars yesterday.
We saw three planes this morning.
They saw two students last night.
He saw the lab this morning.
She saw a bus this morning.
3. I heard a train an hour ago.
You heard a plane two hours ago.
We heard a dog a few minutes ago.
They heard a bus ten minutes ago.
He heard a car five minutes ago.
She heard a tape three hours ago.
4. I wanted a book this morning.
You wanted a tape yesterday.
We wanted a chair and a table this morning.
They wanted pencils yesterday.
He wanted a car last year.
She wanted a plane last year.





Repetition practice

1. I spoke English ten years ago.
You spoke French ten years ago.
We spoke German ten years ago.
They spoke Chinese ten years ago.
He spoke Spanish fifteen years ago.
She spoke Japanese twenty years ago.
2. I read a book last week.
You read a book two weeks ago.
We read a book a month ago.
They read a book two months ago.
He read a newspaper yesterday morning.
She read a newspaper this morning.
3. I wrote a letter last night.
You wrote a letter yesterday afternoon.
We wrote a letter yesterday.
They wrote letters last week.
He wrote a letter this morning.
She wrote a letter this afternoon.
4. I listened to a tape yesterday.
You listened to a tape yesterday afternoon.
We listened to a tape yesterday afternoon.
They listened to a tape this afternoon.
He listened to a tape last night.
She listened to a tape yesterday morning.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. The Past Progressive Tense

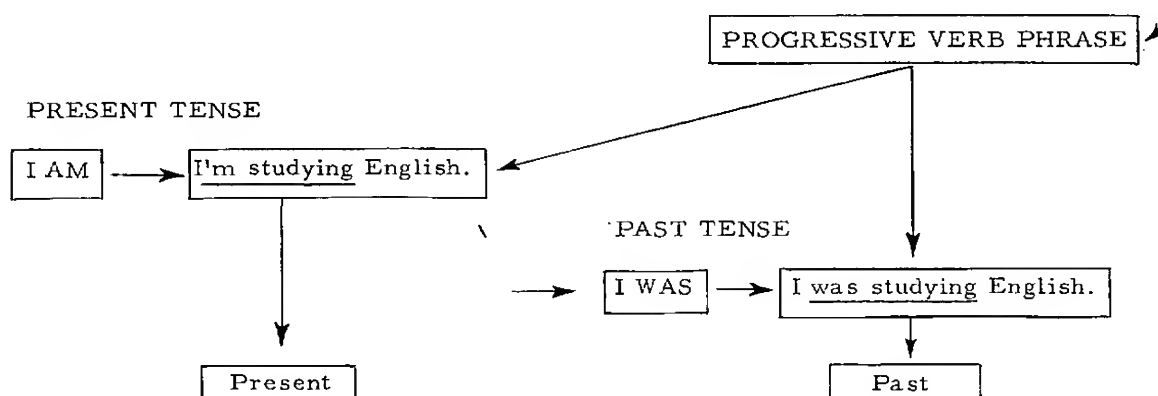
<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	I was studying.	We were studying.
2nd	You were studying.	You were studying.
3rd	He, she, it was studying.	They were studying.

Repeat.

When were you studying your lesson?

1. I was studying my lesson at 1 o'clock.
2. I was studying my lesson at 2 o'clock.
3. I was studying my lesson at 3 o'clock.
4. I was studying my lesson at 4 o'clock.
5. I was studying my lesson at 5 o'clock.
6. I was studying my lesson at 6 o'clock.
7. I was studying my lesson at 7 o'clock.
8. I was studying my lesson at 8 o'clock.
9. I was studying my lesson at 9 o'clock.
10. I was studying my lesson at 10 o'clock.
11. I was studying my lesson at 11 o'clock.
12. I was studying my lesson at 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Remember! Form of verb BE + ING — form of a verb
(present participle)



1. I'm studying English.
2. I'm reading a book.
3. He's writing a letter.
4. She's driving a car.
5. We're studying our lesson.
6. You're cutting my hair.

1. I was studying English.
2. I was reading a book.
3. He was writing a letter.
4. She was driving a car.
5. We were studying our lesson.
6. You were cutting my hair.

Progressive Verb Phrase

Affirmative and Negative statements; Affirmative and Negative questions.

Form of BE + SPEAKING

<u>Statement</u>		
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
Affirmative:	I'm speaking. He's speaking. You're speaking.	I was speaking. He was speaking. You were speaking.
Negative:	I'm not speaking. He isn't speaking. You aren't speaking.	I wasn't speaking. He wasn't speaking. You weren't speaking.

<u>Question</u>		
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
Affirmative:	Am I speaking? Is he speaking? Are you speaking?	Was I speaking? Was he speaking? Were you speaking?
Negative:	xxxxx Isn't he speaking? Aren't you speaking?	Wasn't I speaking? Wasn't he speaking? Weren't you speaking?

2. The Past Tense of Action Verbs - Affirmative Statementsa. Regular Verbs

Remember that you use the past tense forms of verbs in Affirmative Statements only.

There is One Verb Form.

There is One Ending "-ed."

PresentThe students arrive early every day.The class starts at 7:30 every day.The students practice English every day.The class ends at 8:15 every day.The students hurry out every day.PastThe students arrived early yesterday.The class started at 7:30 yesterday.The students practiced English yesterday.The class ended at 8:15 yesterday.The students hurried out yesterday.

- b. The "-ed" ending has three pronunciations: /t, d, ɪd/.

Pronounce these past tense endings.

	/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
Every day we wait for a bus. Yesterday we waited for a bus.			/ɪd/
Every day I study my lesson. Yesterday I studied my lesson.		/d/	
Every day the class ends late. Yesterday the class ended late.			/ɪd/
Every day he learns new words. Yesterday he learned new words.		/d/	
Every day they stop over there. Yesterday they stopped over there.	/t/		

Repeat.

- /t/ after voiceless endings.
 /d/ after voiced endings and vowels.
 /ɪd/ after /t, d/.

- c. The past tense of most verbs in English is formed by adding "-ed" to the simple form of the verb.

The Past Tense of Work

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	I worked.	We worked.
2nd	You worked.	You worked.
3rd	He, she, it worked.	They worked.

Change to the Past Tense.

- I want a drink.
- He hopes to go home soon.
- He studies English every day.
- She looks at her notebook.
- The teacher opens the door.
- They walk to class.
- He arrives at six o'clock.
- They listen to TV.

X Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses:
Present or Past Tense.

1. John _____ (stop) at the yellow light yesterday.
2. He _____ (walk) here every day.
3. I _____ (study) last night.
4. I _____ (open) my book a few minutes ago.
5. She _____ (like) the movie last night.
6. He _____ (close) the windows every day.
7. He _____ (close) the windows last night.
8. He _____ (smoke) a pipe last year.

X Change from the Past to the Present Tense.

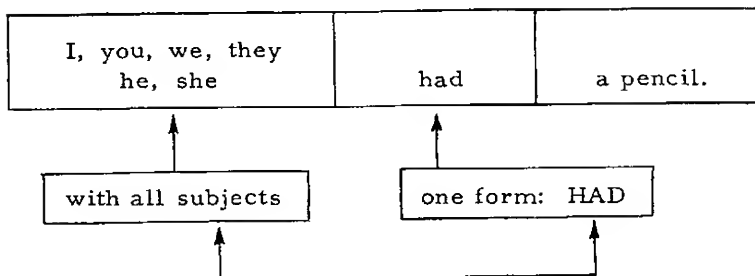
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She closed the door. | 4. They all smoked cigarettes. |
| 2. He opened the window. | 5. He looked out the window. |
| 3. They studied every night. | 6. They worked together. |

d. Irregular Verbs

Memorize the past tense form of Irregular Verbs.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Past Tense Form</u>
have	had
see	saw
hear	heard
speak	spoke
read	read
write	wrote
fly	flew
eat	ate
drive	drove
sleep	slept

(1) Past Tense of Have



(2) Repeat these Time Expressions.

MINUTE	<u>a minute ago</u>	<u>two minutes ago</u>	<u>three... etc.</u>
HOUR	<u>an hour ago</u>	<u>two hours ago</u>	
DAY	<u>a day ago</u>	<u>two days ago</u>	
WEEK	<u>a week ago</u>	<u>two weeks ago</u>	
MONTH	<u>a month ago</u>	<u>two months ago</u>	
YEAR	<u>a year ago</u>	<u>two years ago</u>	

Past time → We read a book a month ago.
 She heard a tape three hours ago.
 He heard a car five minutes ago.
 We spoke German ten years ago.

(3) Substitute.

1. I read the book _____.
2. You wrote a letter _____.
3. He heard a train _____.
4. They studied their lesson
_____.

- | |
|------------------------|
| a. yesterday |
| b. yesterday morning |
| c. yesterday afternoon |
| d. last night |
| e. this morning |
| f. last week |
| g. an hour ago |
| h. three days ago |

3. The Past Progressive / The PastA Progressing Action

We were walking to class (when)
 I was studying (when)
 We were smoking (when)
 (While) he was shaving
 (While) he was swimming
 The students were talking (when)

A Completed Action

I saw him.
 the telephone rang.
 the break ended.
 he cut his face.
 he hurt his ankle.
 the teacher came in.

Remember that the Past Progressive Tense is usually not used alone. It describes an action which was progressing. It is usually used with another completed action.

Past Progressive

I was reading when

Past

he left.

X a. Change the verbs in parentheses to the Past Progressive Tense.

1. The students (talk) when the teacher came in.
2. While I (drive) downtown I had a flat.
3. They (listen to) the tape when it broke.
4. When you telephoned, I (study) my lesson.
5. We were (sit) outside when the rain started.
6. He put on his jacket, because he (get) cold.
7. They (eat) lunch, when we got there.
8. The maid (clean) the room, when I got to the barracks.
9. He (run) when he fell down.
10. While he (take) his examination, his pencil point broke.
11. He (swim) when I saw him.
12. The sun (shine) when I got up.

X b. Fill the blanks with a correct form, the Past Tense or the Past Progressive Tense.

1. He _____ (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They _____ (study) two hours last night.
3. She _____ (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. While I _____ (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We _____ (watch) TV last night.
6. He _____ (pay) his check, when he dropped a dollar bill.
7. He _____ (cut) my hair yesterday.
8. He _____ (play) ball when he hurt his ankle.
9. It _____ (rain) hard when I got up.
10. It _____ (rain) hard last night.

α c. Change the following to Negative Statement and Affirmative Question forms.

1. It was raining when I got up.
2. He was driving fast when he had a flat.
3. He was buying a magazine when I saw him.
4. She was sleeping when I called her.
5. He was swimming when he got a cold.
6. It was beginning to rain when we started.
7. He was reading a book, when he fell asleep.
8. He was shaving, when we arrived.
9. He was frying eggs, when he burned his hand.
10. They were taking a break when the officers arrived.
11. The wind was blowing when they got home.
12. He was writing a letter when he dropped his pen.

α d. Supply the correct Past or Past Progressive Forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. She (eat) lunch when the telephone (ring).
2. He was still (sleep) when his friends (leave) for class.
3. It (rain) hard this morning when we (go) to lab.
4. He was (live) in Bogotá when I last (see) him.
5. While I (shave) I (cut) my face.
6. It was (begin) to rain when the bus (come).
7. They were (turn out) the lights when we (leave).
8. The other students (write) when I (leave).
9. They were (turn on) the lights when we (see) them.
10. He (leave) while I (study) my lesson.

TAPE 1109A

Repeat.

this morning
yesterday afternoon
last night

at 1 o'clock
at 2 o'clock
at 3 o'clock
at 4 o'clock
at 5 o'clock
at 6 o'clock
at 7 o'clock
at 8 o'clock
at 9 o'clock
at 10 o'clock
at 11 o'clock
at 12 o'clock

reading
studying
listening to
cutting
speaking

you were reading
we were reading
they were reading

he was reading
she was reading
I was reading

Were you reading?
Were we reading?
Were they reading?

Was he reading?
Was she reading?
Was I reading?

Weren't you reading?
Weren't we reading?
Weren't they reading?

Wasn't he reading?
Wasn't she reading?
Wasn't I reading?

my lesson
your lesson
our lesson
their lesson

his lesson
her lesson

the lesson
a lesson

my tape
your tape
our tape
their tape

his tape
her tape

the tape
a tape

No, you weren't.
No, we weren't.
No, they weren't.

No, he wasn't.
No, she wasn't.
No, I wasn't.

one o'clock	seven o'clock
two o'clock	eight o'clock
three o'clock	nine o'clock
four o'clock	ten o'clock
five o'clock	eleven o'clock
six o'clock	twelve o'clock

Review pronunciation practice.Exercise 1. Questions and answers.Repeat.

1. Were you reading a book this morning?
Yes, I was reading a book.
2. Were you studying your lesson at 8 o'clock?
Yes, I was studying my lesson.
3. Were you listening to the tape at 9 o'clock?
Yes, I was listening to the tape.
4. Was the student studying yesterday afternoon?
Yes, he was studying.
5. Was the barber cutting your hair at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
Yes, he was cutting my hair.
6. Were the students speaking English last night?
Yes, they were speaking English.

Conversation practice: Record the answers to questions 1 through 6.

Listen to the question; then record the answer.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

Exercise 2. Questions and answers.Repeat.

1. Weren't you reading this book this morning?
No, I wasn't.
I was reading that book over there.
2. Weren't you studying your lesson at 8 o'clock?
No, I wasn't.
I was writing a letter at 8 o'clock.
3. Weren't you listening to the tape at 9 o'clock?
No, I wasn't.
I was eating breakfast at 9 o'clock.
4. Wasn't the student studying his lesson yesterday afternoon?
No, he wasn't.
He was reading a book yesterday afternoon.

TAPE 1109B

Repeat.

have
see
hear
want

had
saw
heard
wanted

last night
last week
last month
last year

speak
read
write
listen to

spoke
read
wrote
listened to

yesterday
yesterday morning
yesterday afternoon

a minute ago
an hour ago
a day ago
a week ago
a month ago
a year ago

two minutes ago
two hours ago
two days ago
two weeks ago
two months ago
two years ago

Review pronunciation practice.Exercise 1. Past Tense FormsRepeat.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I had.
You had.
We had.
They had.
He had.
She had. | I had two pencils yesterday.
You had two books yesterday.
We had four tapes yesterday morning.
They had five chairs last week.
He had three tapes last week.
She had six books last week. |
| 2. I saw.
You saw.
We saw.
They saw.
He saw.
She saw. | I saw a train yesterday.
You saw two cars yesterday.
We saw three planes this morning.
They saw two students last night.
He saw the lab this morning.
She saw a bus this morning. |
| 3. I heard.
You heard.
We heard.
They heard.
He heard.
She heard. | I heard a train an hour ago.
You heard a plane two hours ago.
We heard a dog a few minutes ago.
They heard a bus ten minutes ago.
He heard a car five minutes ago.
She heard a tape three hours ago. |
| 4. I wanted.
You wanted.
We wanted.
They wanted.
He wanted.
She wanted. | I wanted a book this morning.
You wanted a tape yesterday.
We wanted a chair and a table this morning.
They wanted pencils yesterday.
He wanted a car last year.
She wanted a plane last year. |

Exercise 2. Past Tense forms.Repeat.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I spoke.
You spoke.
We spoke.
They spoke.
He spoke.
She spoke. | I spoke English ten years ago.
You spoke French ten years ago.
We spoke German ten years ago.
They spoke Chinese ten years ago.
He spoke Spanish fifteen years ago.
She spoke Japanese twenty years ago. |
| 2. I read.
You read.
We read.
They read.
He read.
She read. | I read a book last week.
You read a book two weeks ago.
We read a book a month ago.
They read a book two months ago.
He read a newspaper yesterday morning.
She read a newspaper this morning. |
| 3. I wrote.
You wrote.
We wrote.
They wrote.
He wrote.
She wrote. | I wrote a letter last night.
You wrote a letter yesterday afternoon.
We wrote a letter yesterday.
They wrote a letter this morning.
He wrote a letter this morning.
She wrote a letter this afternoon. |
| 4. I listened to
You listened to
We listened to
They listened to
He listened to
She listened to | I listened to a tape yesterday.
You listened to a tape yesterday afternoon.
We listened to a tape this morning.
They listened to a tape this afternoon.
He listened to a tape last night.
She listened to a tape yesterday morning. |

Exercise 3. Names of languages.Repeat.

English
French
German
Chinese
Spanish
Japanese

Persian
Urdu
Hindi
Italian
Portuguese
Greek

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you speak English?
Yes, I speak English. | 4. Do you speak Chinese?
Yes, I speak Chinese. |
| 2. Do you speak French?
Yes, I speak French. | 5. Do you speak Spanish?
Yes, I speak Spanish. |
| 3. Do you speak German?
Yes, I speak German. | 6. Do you speak Japanese?
Yes, I speak Japanese. |

TAPE 1109C

Listen to a conversation at a gas station.

Good afternoon. What can we do for you?

Good afternoon. I need some gas.

How much, please?

Fill it.

Shall I check under the hood?

Yes, please.

Your oil is a quart low.

Give me a quart of light oil.
Do you have any anti-freeze?

Yes, we do.

I need a gallon, please.
It's getting cold, isn't it?

Sure is.

Repeat everything you hear.

Good afternoon. What can we do for you?

Good afternoon. I need some gas.

How much please?

Fill it.

Shall I check under the hood?

Yes, please.

Your oil is a quart low.

Give me a quart of light oil.
Do you have any antifreeze?

Yes, we do.

I need a gallon, please.
It's getting cold, isn't it?

Sure is.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen and repeat.

light	lighted	/ ɪ d /
want	wanted	/ ɪ d /
need	needed	/ ɪ d /

jump	jumped	/ t /
check	checked	/ t /
hope	hoped	/ t /
smoke	smoked	/ t /
work	worked	/ t /

listen	listened	/ d /
remember	remembered	/ d /
study	studied	/ d /
open	opened	/ d /
close	closed	/ d /
fill	filled	/ d /
prepare	prepared	/ d /
shave	shaved	/ d /
live	lived	/ d /

Repeat.

What were you doing yesterday at 5 o'clock?
I was studying.

Wasn't he speaking French?
No, he was speaking Spanish.

Were they speaking correctly?
Yes, they were.

What was he explaining?
He was explaining the new words.

What were they drinking?
They were drinking coffee.

What was he buying?
He was buying gas.

Was it getting colder?
Yes, it was.

Repeat.

Today I have a test.
Yesterday I had a test.

I smoke every day.
I smoked yesterday.

I study at night.
I studied last night.

He fills the car every week.
He filled the car last week.

He's here now.
He wasn't here this morning.

We go to class on Monday.
We went to town on Saturday.

I read my lesson every night.
I read my lesson last night.

Repeat.

Was he explaining the lesson?
Yes, he was explaining when I came in.

Was he checking the bulletin board?
Yes, he checked while I was waiting.

Were the classes getting easier?
They were getting easier when I left.

What were you doing when he called?
I was writing a letter when he called.

Was it running O. K. ?
Yes, it was running fine when we left.

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1110

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Do - Past Tense

Affirmative Questions

Negative Statements

Negative Questions

Review (Units 1105 - 1110)

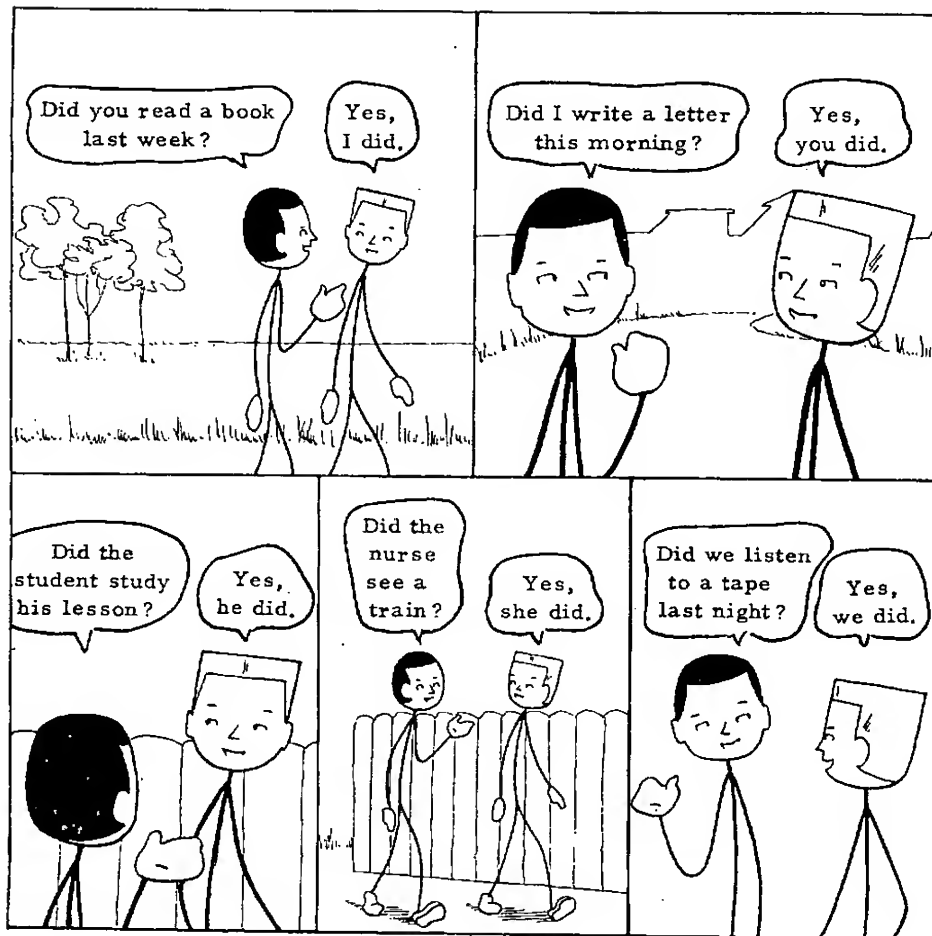
Sound and Intonation

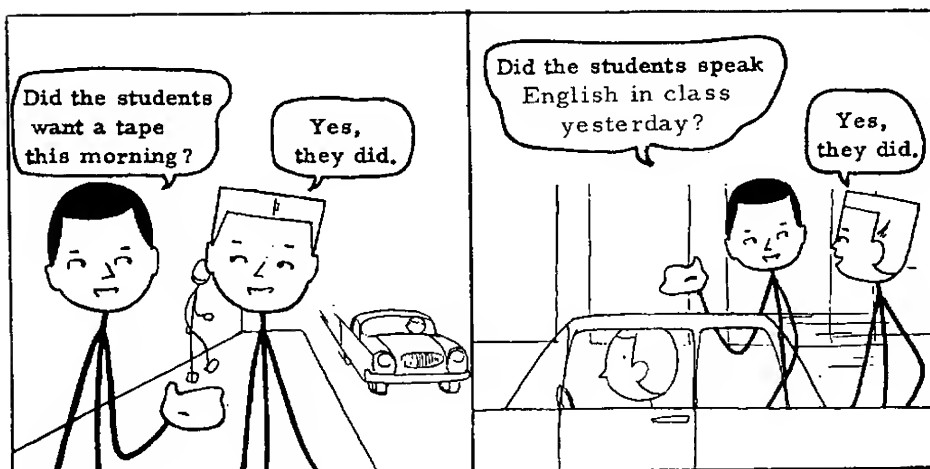
Unstressed Auxiliaries

Review of / z / and / t, d, ɪd /

UNIT 1110

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES





Repetition practice

A: Did you read a book last week?

B: Yes, I did.

A: Did I write a letter this morning?

B: Yes, you did.

A: Did the student study his lesson?

B: Yes, he did.

A: Did the nurse see a train?

B: Yes, she did.

A: Did we listen to a tape last night?

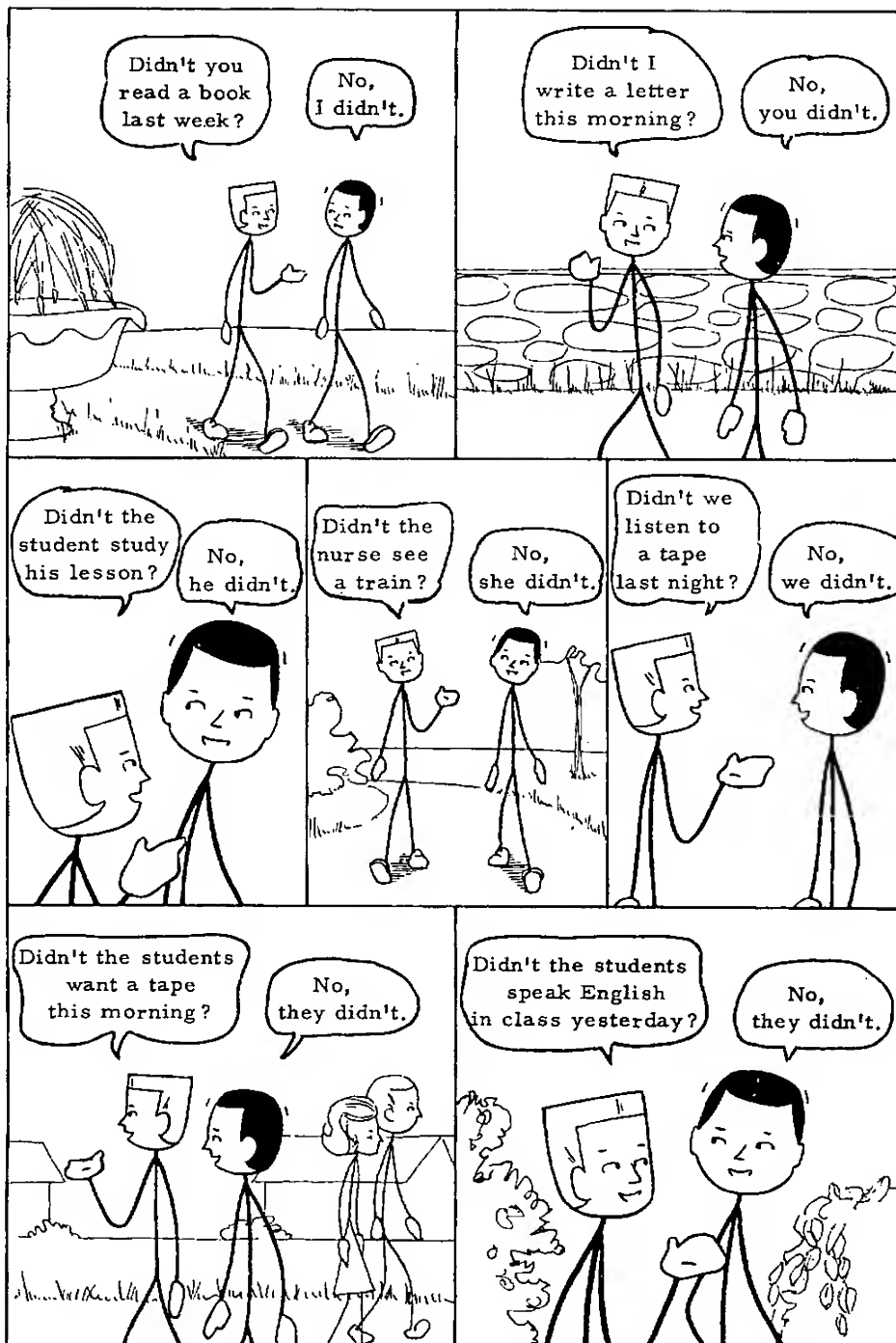
B: Yes, we did.

A: Did the students want a tape this morning?

B: Yes, they did.

A: Did the students speak English in class yesterday?

B: Yes, they did.



Repetition practice

A: Didn't you read a book last week?

B: No, I didn't.

A: Didn't I write a letter this morning?

B: No, you didn't.

A: Didn't the student study his lesson?

B: No, he didn't.

A: Didn't the nurse see a train?

B: No, she didn't.

A: Didn't we listen to a tape last night?

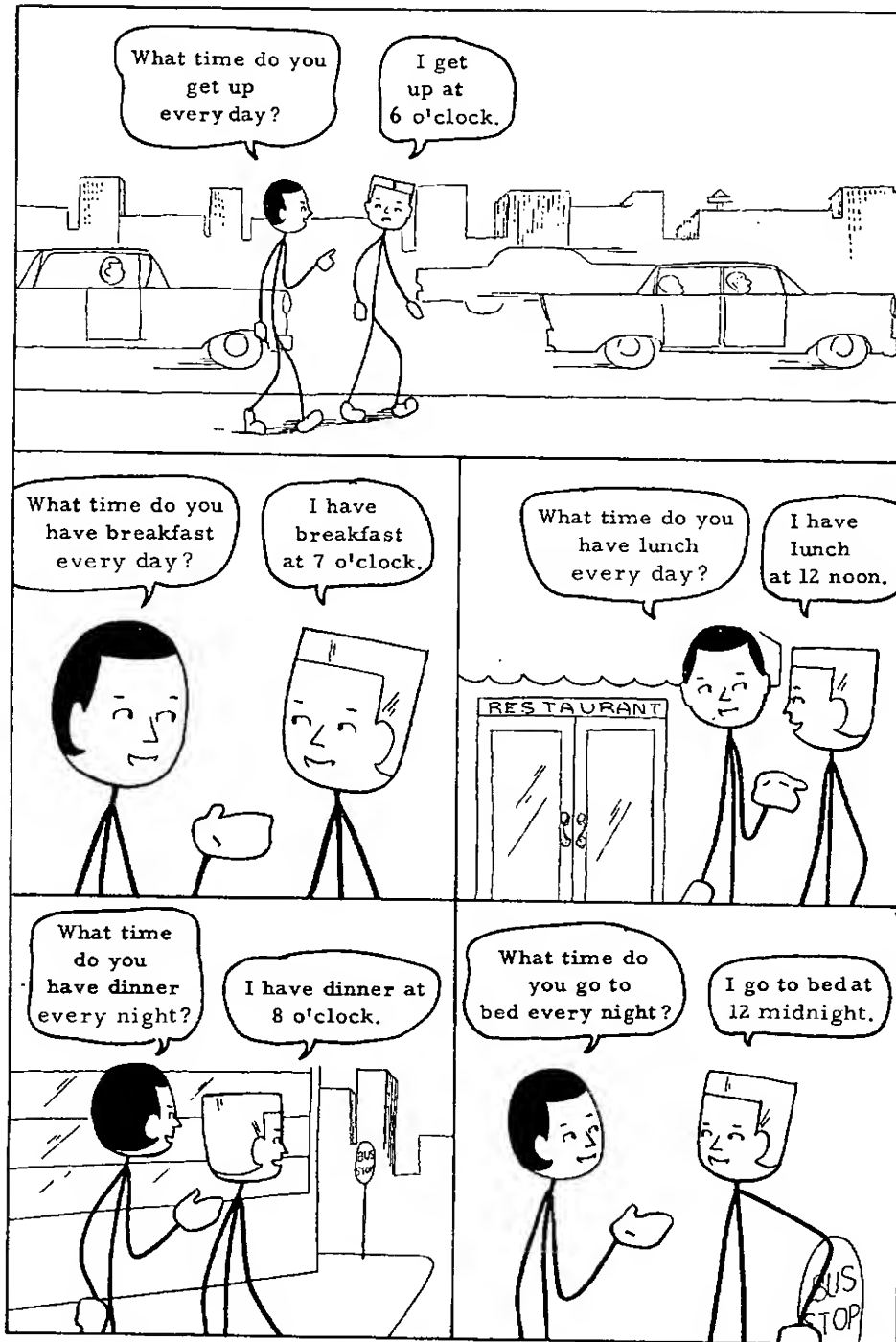
B: No, we didn't.

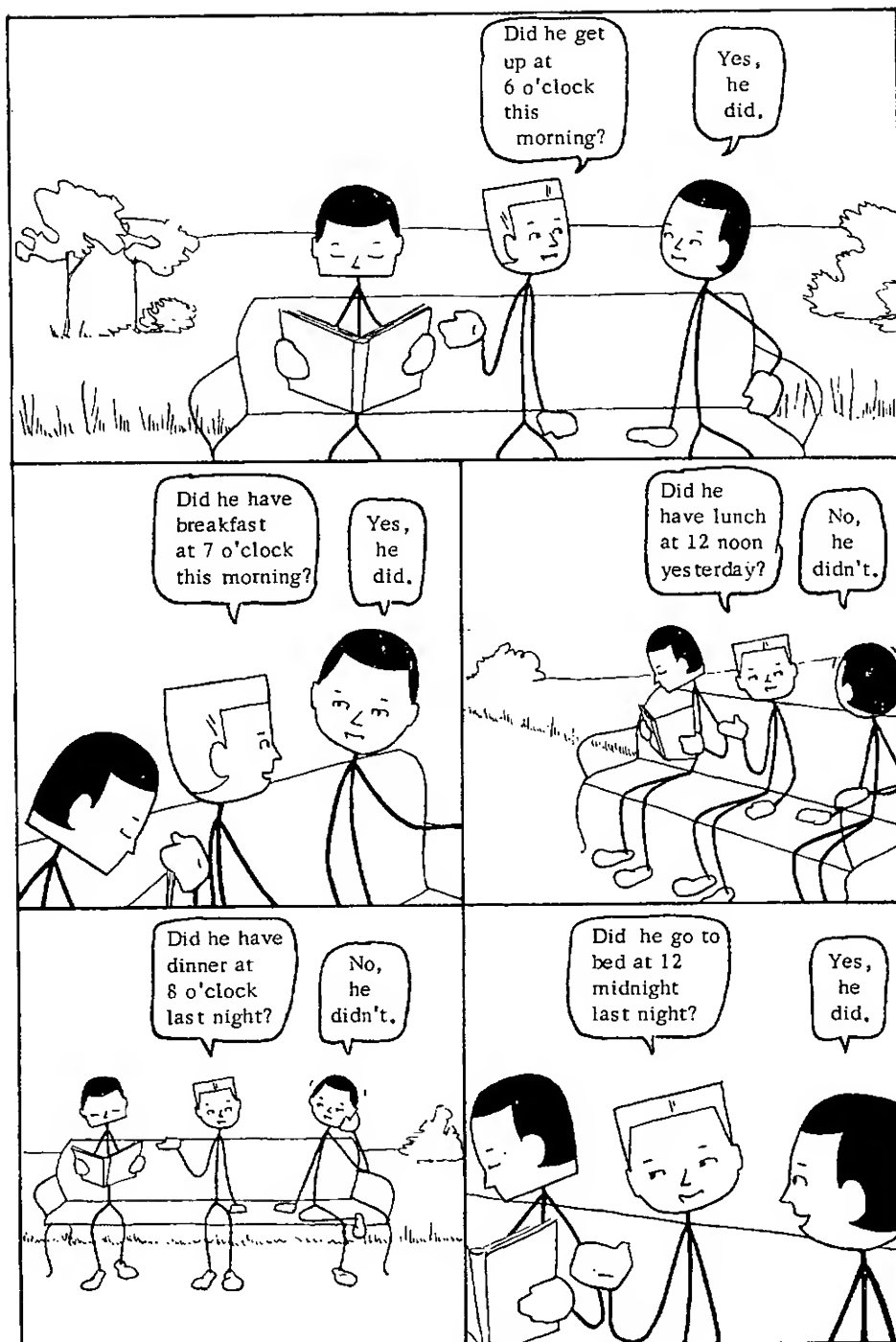
A: Didn't the students want a tape this morning?

B: No, they didn't.

A: Didn't the students speak English in class yesterday?

B: No, they didn't.





Repetition practice

A: What time do you get up every day?

B: I get up at 6 o'clock.

A: What time do you have breakfast every day?

B: I have breakfast at 7 o'clock.

A: What time do you have lunch every day?

B: I have lunch at 12 noon.

A: What time do you have dinner every night?

B: I have dinner at 8 o'clock.

A: What time do you go to bed every night?

B: I go to bed at 12 midnight.

A: Did he get up at 6 o'clock this morning?

B: Yes, he did.

A: Did he have breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning?

B: Yes, he did.

A: Did he have lunch at 12 noon yesterday?

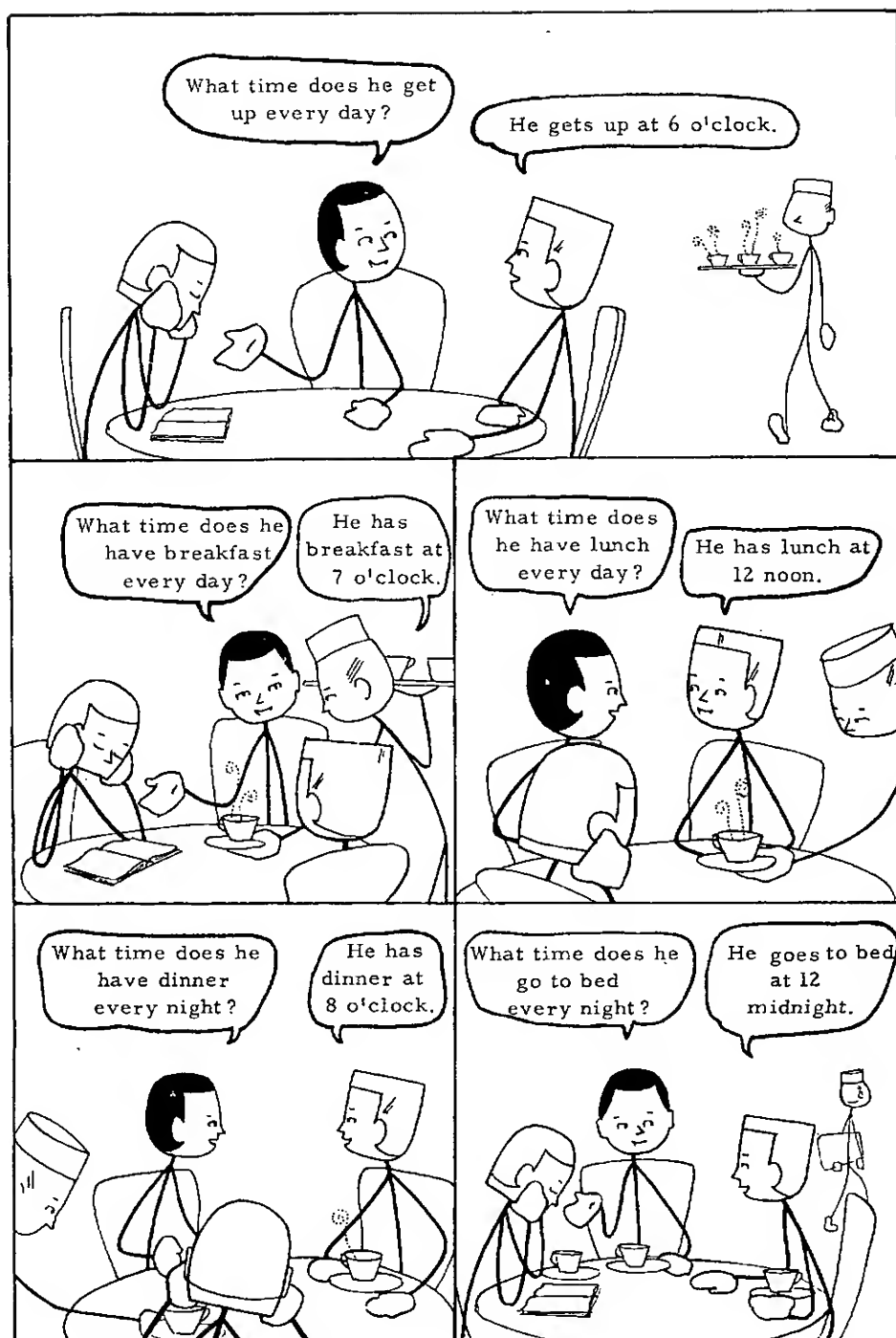
B: No, he didn't.

A: Did he have dinner at 8 o'clock last night?

B: No, he didn't.

A: Did he go to bed at 12 midnight last night?

B: Yes, he did.



Repetition practice

A: What time does he get up every day?

B: He gets up at 6 o'clock.

A: What time does he have breakfast every day?

B: He has breakfast at 7 o'clock.

A: What time does he have lunch every day?

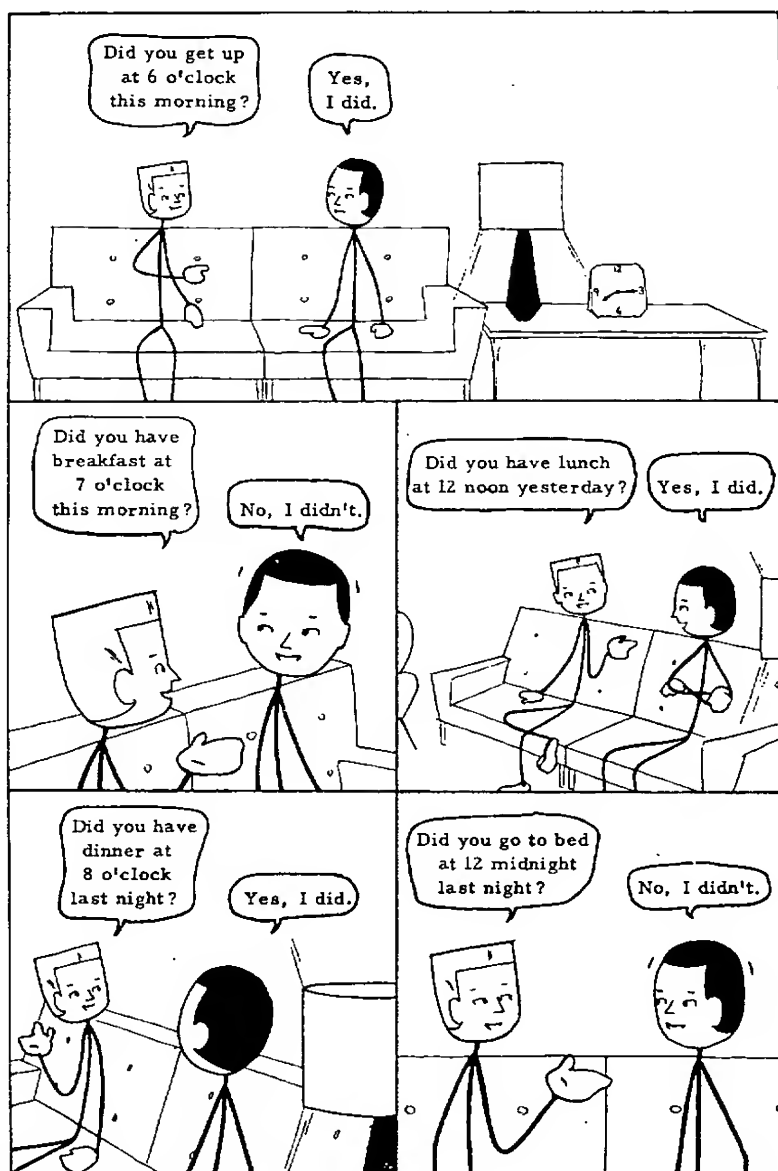
B: He has lunch at 12 noon.

A: What time does he have dinner every night?

B: He has dinner at 8 o'clock.

A: What time does he go to bed every night?

B: He goes to bed at 12 midnight.



Repetition practice

- A: Did you get up at 6 o'clock this morning?
 B: Yes, I did.
- A: Did you have breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning?
 B: No, I didn't.
- A: Did you have lunch at 12 noon yesterday?
 B: Yes, I did.
- A: Did you have dinner at 8 o'clock last night?
 B: Yes, I did.
- A: Did you go to bed at 12 midnight last night?
 B: No, I didn't.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Did - The Past Tense Form of DoDid is a Past Tense Auxiliary Verb.PresentDo you study English?Yes, I do.Does he study English?Yes, he does.

Present
I, you, we, they DO he, she, it DOES

PAST TENSE FORMDID you STUDY English?Yes, I DID.DID he STUDY English?Yes, he DID.

Past
I, you, we, they he, she, it DID

Practice 1. Pronunciation practice.

1. Did I study English?
2. Did you study English?
3. Did he study English?
4. Did she study English?
5. Did we study English?
6. Did they study English?

7. Yes, I did.
8. Yes, you did.
9. Yes, he did.
10. Yes, she did.
11. Yes, we did.
12. Yes, they did.

Didn't - The Negative Past Tense Form of DoPresentDon't you study English?No, I don't.Doesn't he study English?No, he doesn't.

Present
I, you, we, they DON'T he, she, it DOESN'T

PASTDIDN'T you STUDY English?No, I DIDN'T.DIDN'T he STUDY English?No, he DIDN'T.

Past
I, you, we, they he, she, it DIDN'T

Practice 2. Pronunciation practice.

1. Didn't I study English?
2. Didn't you study English?
3. Didn't he study English?
4. Didn't she study English?
5. Didn't we study English?
6. Didn't they study English?

7. No, I didn't.
8. No, you didn't.
9. No, he didn't.
10. No, she didn't.
11. No, we didn't.
12. No, they didn't.

13. I didn't study English.
14. You didn't study English.
15. He didn't study English.
16. She didn't study English.
17. We didn't study English.
18. They didn't study English.

- a. Use Did to form Past Tense Affirmative Questions.

Past Tense Affirmative Question

<u>Go</u>			<u>Go</u>		
Did	I	go?	Did	we	go?
Did	you	go?	Did	you	go?
Did	he	go?	Did	they	go?
Did	she	go?			
Did	it	go?			

- b. Use Did Not or Didn't to form Past Tense Negative Statements and Negative Questions.

Past Tense Negative Statement

I didn't go.	We didn't go.
You didn't go.	You didn't go.
He didn't go.	They didn't go.
She didn't go.	
It didn't go.	

Past Tense Negative Question

Didn't I go?	Didn't we go?
Didn't you go?	Didn't you go?
Didn't he go?	Didn't they go?
Didn't she go?	
Didn't it go?	

c. Repeat.

1. Today is Sunday.
2. Tomorrow is Monday.
3. Yesterday was Saturday.
4. The day before yesterday was Friday.
5. The day after tomorrow is Tuesday.
6. This is Wednesday.
7. This is Thursday.

8. Did you go to class Monday?
Yes, I went to class Monday.
No, I didn't go to class Monday.

9. Were you here on Tuesday?
Yes, I was. I was here on Tuesday.
No, I wasn't. I wasn't here on Tuesday.

10. Was he here last Wednesday?
Yes, he was. He was here last Wednesday.
No, he wasn't. He wasn't here last Wednesday.

11. Did they study Thursday morning?
Yes, they did. They studied Thursday morning.
No, they didn't. They didn't study Thursday morning.

2. List of Irregular Verbs

There is a large group of common verbs which form their past tense in special, irregular ways. (See the list on page 287)

Learn to use the List.

a. Change to the Past Tense:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I get up at six o'clock. | 6. He drives to town. |
| 2. He writes many letters. | 7. He begins a new book today. |
| 3. He comes in late. | 8. We eat lunch at one o'clock. |
| 4. I buy English books. | 9. He speaks French. |
| 5. I go to the library. | 10. He knows her. |

b. Change from the Past to the Present Tense:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. She wrote a letter. | 6. It got cold early. |
| 2. He got up early. | 7. They went in. |
| 3. We went to the library. | 8. They came out. |
| 4. He drank a lot of coffee. | 9. He had a headache. |
| 5. He made a date. | 10. He began late. |

c. Change to the contracted Negative Statement form.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. John ate his lunch in the cafeteria. | 7. I got up early. |
| 2. We studied last night. | 8. He was ready. |
| 3. Our class began at eight o'clock. | 9. I went home at seven. |
| 4. We read the newspaper for our assignment. | 10. I ate a sandwich. |
| 5. He spoke to me about it. | 11. I slept late. |
| 6. We took a shower. | 12. He bought a car. |

d. Change to the Affirmative Question form.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. They went to a movie. | 5. He came by plane. |
| 2. I drank milk with my lunch. | 6. He caught a cold. |
| 3. She left for Washington. | 7. He went to the hospital. |
| 4. She heard you. | 8. He was sick. |

e. Change to the Negative Question form.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. He didn't come with me. | 6. He didn't get up early. |
| 2. Did they come early? | 7. He did not go home with us. |
| 3. Did Mary see John yesterday? | 8. Did he take an aspirin? |
| 4. He didn't eat. | 9. He did not have a date. |
| 5. Did they get a baby-sitter? | 10. Did he have a headache? |

f. Read the following sentences. Notice the underlined verb forms.

- A: Where did Mr. Verdi say he went?
 B: He said he spent the afternoon at the Governor's Palace.

- A: I know there is a beautiful patio there.
 How much does it cost to get in?

- B: Just a dime. Of course he bought some post cards to send home.
 He wrote them last night.

- A: Let's go some afternoon.
 What about Saturday?

- B: That will be a good time.
 See you then.



g. Answer these questions:

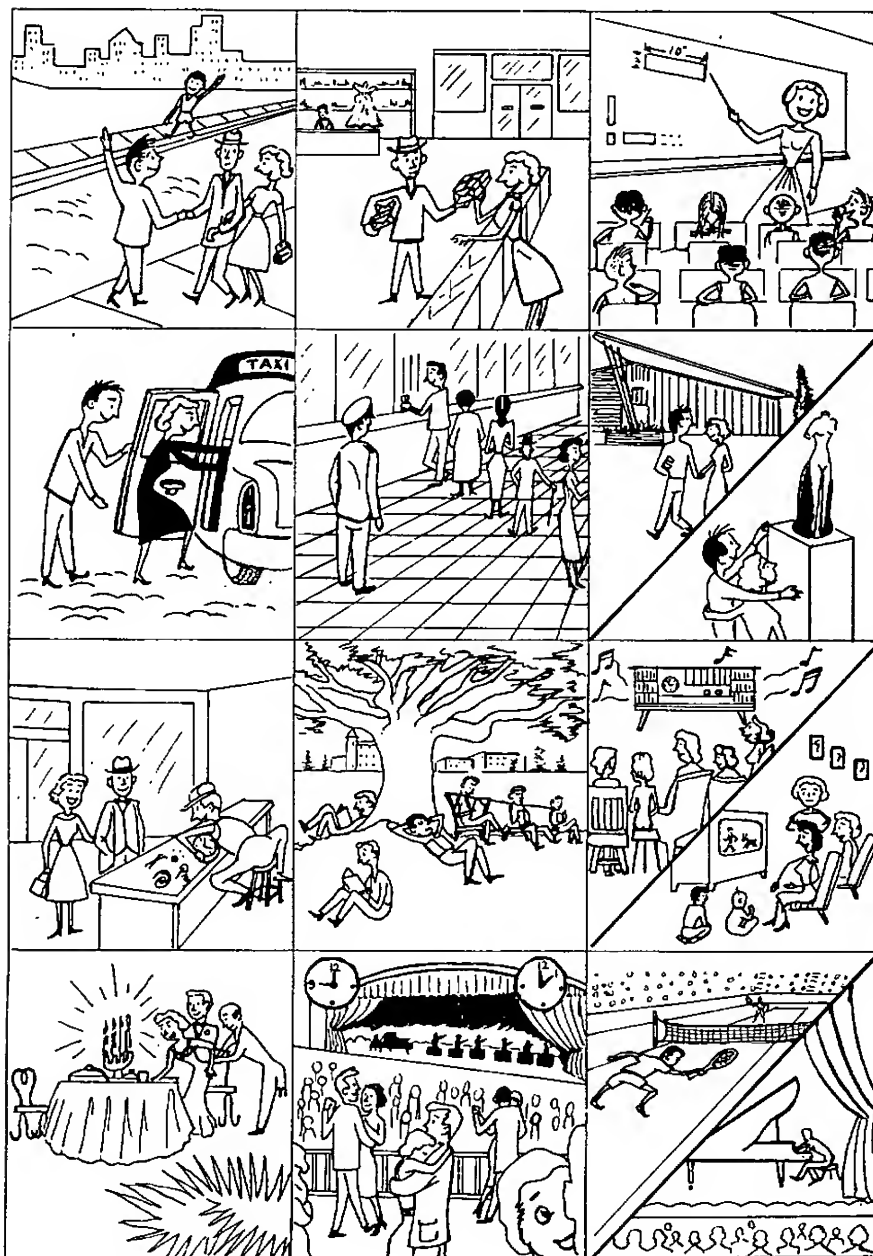
- Where did Mr. Verdi spend the afternoon?
- How much did it cost to get in?

h. Chart practice

Form questions and answers like these:

Where were they going? - They were going for a walk.

Did they meet a friend? - Yes, they met a friend.



Go Walk Meet	Sell Buy	Teach Explain Point (out) (to) (at)
Open Close Hold Take Go (by <u>taxi</u>)	Cash (a check) Deposit (money) Open/Close (an account)	Go Have a date (with) Visit Study Look at
Buy Fix Make Do	Study	Listen (to) Watch
Wear Dress up Eat	Dance Listen (to)	Play (a game) (an instrument)

3. Review - Summary of Verb FormsGet Up

Simple Form	=	<u>get up</u>
Third Person Singular Form	=	<u>gets up</u>
Progressive Form "ing"	=	<u>getting up</u>
Past Form	=	<u>got up</u>

<u>Present</u>		<u>Affirmative Statement</u>	I <u>get up</u> . He <u>gets up</u> .
Do	+ get up	<u>Affirmative Question</u>	Do I get up? Does he get up?
Does		<u>Negative Statement</u>	I don't get up. He doesn't get up.
Don't			
Doesn't		<u>Negative Question</u>	Don't I get up? Doesn't he get up?

<u>Past</u>		<u>Affirmative Statement</u>	I <u>got up</u> .
Did	+ get up	<u>Affirmative Question</u>	Did I get up?
Didn't		<u>Negative Statement</u>	I didn't get up.
		<u>Negative Question</u>	Didn't I get up?

Progressive Verb Phrase

<u>Present</u>		<u>Affirmative Statement</u>	I'm getting up. He's getting up., etc.
I'm	+ getting up	<u>Affirmative Question</u>	Am I getting up? Is he getting up?, etc.
you're			
he's		<u>Negative Statement</u>	I'm not getting up. You aren't getting up., etc.
she's			
it's		<u>Negative Question</u>	Am I not getting up? Aren't you getting up?, etc.
we're			
they're			

Past

was	+ getting up	<u>Affirmative Statement</u>	I was getting up. You were getting up.
were		<u>Affirmative Question</u>	Was I getting up? Were you getting up?
wasn't		<u>Negative Statement</u>	I wasn't getting up. You weren't getting up.
weren't		<u>Negative Question</u>	Wasn't I getting up? Weren't you getting up?

4. Did

Did is an Auxiliary Verb. Use Did in the Past Tense.

Present

arrive
practice
need
like
understand
speak

Past

arrived
practiced
needed
liked
understood
spoke

Repeat the questions and answers after the instructor.

Did the class arrive early yesterday?
Yes, it did. It arrived early.

Did they like English?
Yes, they did. They liked English.

Did the students practice English?
Yes, they did. They practiced English.

Did they understand?
Yes, they did. They understood.

Did they need English?
Yes, they did. They needed English.

Did they all speak English?
Yes, they did. They all spoke English.

Remember:

DID is the past form of do.

DID has only one form for singular and plural.

Note also that the past idea is carried by the auxiliary verb when making a question.

They needed practice.
He spoke English.

Did they need practice?
Did he speak it well?
Didn't he speak it well?

TAPE 1110A

Repeat.

a book
a letter
a lesson
a tape
a train

books
letters
lessons
tapes
trains

my book
your book
our book
their book
his book
her book

my tapes
your tapes
our tapes
their tapes
his tapes
her tapes

the tape, the tapes
the lesson, the lessons
the book, the books
the letter, the letters
the train, the trains

read
write
study
see
listen to
want
speak

did read
did write
did study
did see
did listen to
did want
did speak

didn't read
didn't write
didn't study
didn't see
didn't listen to
didn't want
didn't speak

Did you read the book?
Did you write the letter?
Did you study the lesson?
Did you see the train?
Did you listen to the tape?
Did you want a book?
Did you speak English?

Didn't you read the book?
Didn't you write the letter?
Didn't you study the lesson?
Didn't you see the train?
Didn't you listen to the tape?
Didn't you want a book?
Didn't you speak English?

You did, didn't you?
We did, didn't we?
They did, didn't they?
I did, didn't I?
He did, didn't he?
She did, didn't she?

You didn't, did you?
We didn't, did we?
They didn't, did they?
I didn't, did I?
He didn't, did he?
She didn't, did she?

Review pronunciation practice.Exercise 1. Questions and answers.Repeat.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Did you read a book last week? | <u>Yes, I did.</u> |
| 2. Did I write a letter this morning? | <u>Yes, you did.</u> |
| 3. Did the student study his lesson? | <u>Yes, he did.</u> |
| 4. Did the nurse see a train? | <u>Yes, she did.</u> |
| 5. Did we listen to a tape last night? | <u>Yes, we did.</u> |
| 6. Did the students want a tape this morning? | <u>Yes, they did.</u> |
| 7. Did the students speak English in class yesterday? | <u>Yes, they did.</u> |

Conversation practice.Record the answers to questions 1 through 7.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.

Exercise 2. Questions and answers.Repeat.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Didn't you read a book last week? | <u>No, I didn't.</u> |
| 2. Didn't I write a letter this morning? | <u>No, you didn't.</u> |
| 3. Didn't the student study his lesson? | <u>No, he didn't.</u> |
| 4. Didn't the nurse see a train? | <u>No, she didn't.</u> |
| 5. Didn't we listen to a tape last night? | <u>No, we didn't.</u> |
| 6. Didn't the students want a tape this morning? | <u>No, they didn't.</u> |
| 7. Didn't the students speak English in class yesterday? | <u>No, they didn't.</u> |

TAPE 1110B

Repeat.

breakfast
lunch
dinner

he has breakfast
he has lunch
he has dinner

he gets up
he goes to bed

have breakfast
have lunch
have dinner

he had breakfast
he had lunch
he had dinner

he got up
he went to bed

did have breakfast
did have lunch
did have dinner

he did have breakfast
he did have lunch
he did have dinner

did get up
did go to bed

he did get up
he did go to bed

didn't have breakfast
didn't have lunch
didn't have dinner
didn't get up
didn't go to bed

he didn't have breakfast
he didn't have lunch
he didn't have dinner

he didn't get up
he didn't go to bed

every day
every morning
every afternoon
every evening
every night

He gets up at 6 o'clock, doesn't he?
He has breakfast at 7 o'clock, doesn't he?
He has lunch at 12 noon, doesn't he?
He has dinner at 6 o'clock, doesn't he?
He goes to bed at midnight, doesn't he?

every day at 6 o'clock
every day at 7 o'clock
every day at 9 o'clock

We don't get up at 6 o'clock, do we?
We don't have breakfast at 7 o'clock, do we?
We don't have lunch at 12 noon, do we?
We don't have dinner at 6 o'clock, do we?
We don't go to bed at 12 midnight, do we?

every day at noon
every day at midnight

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

What month is this?
What month was last month?
What is next month?

This is February.
Last month was January.
Next month is March.

Review pronunciation practice.

Exercise 1. Questions and answers.

Repeat.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. What time do you get up every day? | <u>I get up at 6 o'clock.</u> |
| 2. What time do you have breakfast every day? | <u>I have breakfast at 7 o'clock.</u> |
| 3. What time do you have lunch every day? | <u>I have lunch at 12 noon.</u> |
| 4. What time do you have dinner every night? | <u>I have dinner at 8 o'clock.</u> |
| 5. What time do you go to bed every night? | <u>I go to bed at 12 midnight.</u> |

Exercise 2. Questions and answers.

Repeat.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Did you get up at 6 o'clock this morning? | <u>Yes, I did.</u> |
| 2. Did you have breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning? | <u>No, I didn't.</u> |
| 3. Did you have lunch at 12 noon yesterday? | <u>Yes, I did.</u> |
| 4. Did you have dinner at 8 o'clock last night? | <u>Yes, I did.</u> |
| 5. Did you go to bed at 12 midnight last night? | <u>No, I didn't.</u> |

Exercise 3. Questions and answers.Repeat.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. What time does he get up every day? | <u>He gets up at 6 o'clock.</u> |
| 2. What time does he have breakfast every day? | <u>He has breakfast at 7 o'clock.</u> |
| 3. What time does he have lunch every day? | <u>He has lunch at 12 noon.</u> |
| 4. What time does he have dinner every night? | <u>He has dinner at 8 o'clock.</u> |
| 5. What time does he go to bed every night? | <u>He goes to bed at 12 midnight.</u> |

Exercise 4. Questions and answers.Repeat.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Did he get up at 6 o'clock this morning? | <u>Yes, he did.</u> |
| 2. Did he have breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning? | <u>Yes, he did.</u> |
| 3. Did he have lunch at 12 noon yesterday? | <u>No, he didn't.</u> |
| 4. Did he have dinner at 8 o'clock last night? | <u>No, he didn't.</u> |
| 5. Did he go to bed at 12 midnight last night? | <u>Yes, he did.</u> |

Conversation practice. Answer questions 1 through 5.Listen to the question, then record the answer.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

TAPE 1110C

Listen to a conversation at a store.

Weren't you here yesterday?

No, I wasn't. That was my friend.
We are both from San Francisco.

I'm sorry. I can't tell you apart.

That's all right. We're always
mistaken for each other.
My friend got some soap.
I want the same kind.

Do you know the brand?

No, I don't. The color is green.

Was it this one?

Let me smell it. Yes, this is it.
Please give me two bars.

Listen and repeat.

Weren't you here yesterday?

No, I wasn't. That was my friend.
We are both from San Francisco.

I'm sorry. I can't tell you apart.

That's all right. We're always
mistaken for each other.
My friend got some soap.
I want the same kind.

Do you know the brand?

No, I don't. The color is green.

Was it this one?

Let me smell it. Yes, this is it.
Please give me two bars.

Listen to this conversation.

May I speak to Jane?

This is Jane. Don't ever call me again.

Please talk to me. I'm sorry I was late.

Late, you weren't late.
You weren't here at all.

I was asleep.

Well, I wasn't.

I want to apologize. Let me explain.

Well, explain.

I went to sleep and

Next time stay awake.
Good-bye.

Repeat.

May I speak to Jane?

This is Jane. Don't ever call me again.

Please talk to me. I'm sorry I was late.

Late, you weren't late.
You weren't here at all.

I was asleep.

Well, I wasn't.

I want to apologize. Let me explain.

Well, explain.

I went to sleep and

Next time stay awake.
Good-bye.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Pronunciation practiceDon't stress auxiliary verbs.Repeat.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Do you have my book? | No, I don't have your book. |
| 2. Do you have my pencils? | No, I don't have your pencils. |
| 3. Do you have our books? | No, I don't have your books. |
| 4. Do you have our pencils? | No, I don't have your pencils. |
| 5. Did you have her chair? | No, I didn't have her chair. |
| 6. Did you have her tapes? | No, I didn't have her tapes. |
| 7. Did you have his car? | No, I didn't have his car. |
| 8. Did you have their books? | No, I didn't have their books. |
| 9. Wasn't he going? | No, he wasn't going. |
| 10. Weren't they eating? | Yes, they were eating. |
| 11. Isn't it running? | No, it isn't running. |
| 12. Aren't they running? | Yes, they are running. |

Stress the / z / sound.

is	is	is
was	was	was
does	does	does
has	has	has

Stress the / t, d, or id / ending.

/ t /		/ d /		/ id /	
jump	jumped	listen	listened	light	lighted
check	checked	remember	remembered	want	wanted
hope	hoped	study	studied	need	needed
work	worked	open	opened		
smoke	smoked	close	closed		
		fill	filled		

Repeat.Go - Went

I go to class.
He goes to class.

I went to class.
He went to class.

Did I go to class?
Did he go to class?

Didn't I go to class?
Didn't he go to class?

See - Saw

I see the students.
He sees the students.

I saw the students.
He saw the students.

Did I see the students?
Did he see the students?

Didn't I see the students?
Didn't he see the students?

Write - Wrote

He writes a letter every day.
He wrote a letter yesterday.

Does he write a letter every day?
Did he write a letter every day?

He doesn't write a letter every day.
He didn't write a letter every day.

Doesn't he write a letter every day?
Didn't he write a letter every day?

Adjective - Adverb

He's a fast driver.
He drives fast.

He's a careful driver.
He drives carefully.

This is a hard lesson.
That is harder.

That is easy.
That is easier.

APPENDIX

<u>Part</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	The English Alphabet	282
II	American English Sounds	283
III	Principal Parts of Certain Irregular Verbs	287
IV	Patterns of Irregular Verbs	289
V	Examples of Conjugations	291
VI	Four Important Spelling Rules	294
VII	List of Contractions	297

Part I

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

	<u>Typescript</u>		<u>Italics</u>	<u>Longhand</u>	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>
1.	A	a	<i>a</i>	A	a
2.	B	b	<i>b</i>	B	b
3.	C	c	<i>c</i>	C	c
4.	D	d	<i>d</i>	D	d
5.	E	e	<i>e</i>	E	e
6.	F	f	<i>f</i>	F	f
7.	G	g	<i>g</i>	G	g
8.	H	h	<i>h</i>	H	h
9.	I	i	<i>i</i>	I	i
10.	J	j	<i>j</i>	J	j
11.	K	k	<i>k</i>	K	k
12.	L	l	<i>l</i>	L	l
13.	M	m	<i>m</i>	M	m
14.	N	n	<i>n</i>	N	n
15.	O	o	<i>o</i>	O	o
16.	P	p	<i>p</i>	P	p
17.	Q	q	<i>q</i>	Q	q
18.	R	r	<i>r</i>	R	r
19.	S	s	<i>s</i>	S	s
20.	T	t	<i>t</i>	T	t
21.	U	u	<i>u</i>	U	u
22.	V	v	<i>v</i>	V	v
23.	W	w	<i>w</i>	W	w
24.	X	x	<i>x</i>	X	x
25.	Y	y	<i>y</i>	Y	y
26.	Z	z	<i>z</i>	Z	z

AMERICAN ENGLISH SOUNDS

Part II

English is not spelled phonetically. The same sound is spelled several different ways. For this reason it is helpful to assign separate symbols to each sound. The following system is a modified version of the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) system. Twenty-four (24) consonant symbols, eleven (11) vowel symbols, and three (3) symbols representing diphthongs are used to represent the significant sounds of American English.

These charts are only aids and not to be memorized. However, the student must be aware of the different sounds represented in these charts. He must be able to recognize and repeat them accurately.

Significant = important

CONSONANT CHART

Manner of Articulation	Place of Articulation															
	Lips		Lower Lip & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Blade of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Middle or Front of Tongue & Hard Palate		Back of Tongue & Soft Palate		Glottis	
	u*	v*	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v
Stops	/p/ 1	/b/ 2					/t/ 3	/d/ 4					/k/ 5	/g/ 6		
Nasals نوراني		/m/ 7					/n/ 8						/ŋ/ 9			
Lateral Glide نوراني							/l/ 10									
Fricatives			/f/ 11	/v/ 12	/θ/ 13	/ð/ 14	/s/ 15	/z/ 16	/ʃ/ 17	/ʒ/ 18					/h/ 19	
Affricates									/tʃ/ 20	/dʒ/ 21						
Glides		/w/ 22					/r/ 23				/y/ 24					

*Note: u and v are abbreviations for "unvoiced" and "voiced."

9 + 15 = 24

EXAMPLES

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. /p/ <u>p</u> ast, st <u>o</u> p | 9. /ŋ/ lea <u>r</u> ning, wri <u>t</u> ing | 17. /ʃ/ <u>s</u> he, <u>sh</u> ould |
| 2. /b/ <u>b</u> e, <u>be</u> en | 10. /l/ sha <u>ll</u> , le <u>ft</u> | 18. /ʒ/ mea <u>s</u> ure, vi <u>s</u> ion |
| 3. /t/ <u>t</u> wo, wen <u>t</u> | 11. /f/ i <u>f</u> , a <u>ft</u> er | 19. /h/ <u>h</u> e, <u>h</u> im |
| 4. /d/ <u>d</u> o, <u>di</u> d | 12. /v/ <u>v</u> owels, <u>vo</u> iced | 20. /tʃ/ <u>ch</u> eck, ea <u>ch</u> |
| 5. /k/ <u>c</u> an, <u>can</u> 't | 13. /θ/ bo <u>th</u> , <u>Th</u> ursday | 21. /j/ ri <u>d</u> ge, <u>ja</u> w |
| 6. /g/ <u>g</u> et, <u>go</u> t | 14. /ð/ <u>th</u> e, <u>th</u> ey | 22. /w/ <u>w</u> e, <u>w</u> ill |
| 7. /m/ <u>m</u> e, <u>my</u> | 15. /s/ st <u>o</u> p <u>s</u> , co <u>n</u> so <u>n</u> an <u>t</u> s | 23. /r/ <u>r</u> un, a <u>r</u> ou <u>n</u> d |
| 8. /n/ <u>n</u> o, <u>no</u> t | 16. /z/ i <u>s</u> , wa <u>s</u> | 24. /y/ <u>y</u> our, <u>y</u> ours |

CONSONANTS

	<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1.	p	past, stop, put, paper
2.	b	bed, baby, barber, lab
3.	t	take, water, sent, ten
4.	d	date, student, do, hard
5.	k	car, chemical, recorder, book
6.	g	gas, eggs, dog, cigar
7.	m	am, my, number, from
8.	n	no, line, find, noon
9.	ŋ	sing, long, wrong, rank
10.	l	well, laboratory, always, let
11.	f	farmer, affirmative, phrase, laugh
12.	v	very, give, live, seven
13.	θ	thank, Thursday, bath, north
14.	ð	the, this, these, weather, there
15.	s	see, this, lesson, tapes
16.	z	zero, rose, blows, dozen
17.	ʃ	ship, nation, should, push
18.	ʒ	pleasure, measure, usual
19.	h	have, he, how, hot
20.	tʃ	chair, teacher, picture, March
21.	dʒ	judge, bridge, page, July
22.	w	we, walk, wish, away, why
23.	r	read, course, for, write
24.	y	yes, you, yesterday, young

VOWELS

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1. i	teach, meet, he, machine, chief
2. ɪ	sit, in, is, big
3. e	make, day, train, vein, steak
4. ɛ	met, let, said, bread
5. æ	cash, half, laugh, hand
6. a	far, farmer, heart, not, hot
7. ɔ	all, saw, bought, thought, taught
8. o	go, know, coat, toe, pole
9. u	good, should, would, book, took
10. ʊ	food, blue, blew, do, soup
11. ə	cup, enough, ago, son, sun
12. aɪ	I, tie, buy, my, write
13. ɔɪ	oil, boy, join, point
14. aʊ	now, town, mouth, out

Part III

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR VERBS

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
arise	arose	arisen	get	got	gotten (got)
awake	awoke	awakened	give	gave	given
be	was	been	grind	ground	ground
bear	bore	borne	grow	grew	grown
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung
become	became	become	have	had	had
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard
bend	bent	bent	hide	hid	hidden
bet	bet	bet	hit	hit	hit
*bind	bound	bound	hold	held	held
x bid	bid	bid	hurt	hurt	hurt
bite	bite	bitten	keep	kept	kept
bleed	bled	bled	know	knew	known
blow	blew	blown	lay	laid	laid
break	broke	broken	lead	led	led
bring	brought	brought	leave	left	left
build	built	built	lend	lent	lent
burst	burst	burst	let	let	let
buy	bought	bought	lie	lay	lain
*cast	cast	cast	light	lit	lit (lighted)
catch	caught	caught	lose	lost	lost
choose	chose	chosen	make	made	made
come	came	come	mean	meant	meant
cost	cost	cost	meet	met	met
creep	crept	crept			
cut	cut	cut			
deal	dealt	dealt	pay	paid	paid
dig	dug	dug	put	put	put
do	did	done	quit	quit	quit
draw	drew	drawn	read	read	read
drink	drank	drunk	ride	rode	ridden
drive	drove	driven	ring	rang	rung
eat	ate	eaten	rise	rose	risen
fail	fell	fallen	run	ran	run
feed	fed	fed	say	said	said
feel	felt	felt	see	saw	seen
fight	fought	fought	seek	sought	sought
find	found	found	shake	shook	shaken
x flee	fled	fled	sell	sold	sold
fly	flew	flown	send	sent	sent
forget	forgot	forgotten	set	set	set
forgive	forgave	forgiven			
freeze	froze	frozen			

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>	
*shed	shed	shed	ریختن
shine	shone	shone	درخشان شد
shoot	shot	shot	تیراندازی کرد
show	showed	shown	نشان داد
*shrink	shrank	shrunk	کوچک شد
shut	shut	shut	بست
sing	sang	sung	آواز خواند
x sink	sank	sunk	غرق شد
sit	sat	sat	نشستن
sleep	slept	slept	خوابید
x slide	slid	slid	لغزید
x slit	slit	slit	شکافتن
speak	spoke	spoken	سخن گفت
spend	spent	spent	هزینه کرد
*spin	spun	spun	چرخاند
x split	split	split	دو نیم کرد
spread	spread	spread	پخش کرد
spring	sprang	sprung	پرش کرد
stand	stood	stood	ایستاد
steal	stole	stolen	دزدید
x stick	stuck	stuck	چسبید
*sting	stung	stung	نیش زد
*strike	struck	struck	ضرب زد
x string	strung	strung	سیم انداختن - برشته کرد
x swear	swore	sworn	قسم خوردن
*sweep	swept	swept	پاشید
swim	swam	swam	شناخت
x swing	swung	swung	آویختن
take	took	taken	گرفت
teach	taught	taught	یاد داد
tear	tore	torn	پاره کرد
tell	told	told	گفت
think	thought	thought	فکر کرد
throw	threw	thrown	پرت کرد
understand	understood	understood	فهمید
*wake	woke-(waked)	woke-(waked)	بیدار شد
wear	wore	worn	پوشید
x weave	wove	woven	بافتن
*weep	wept	wept	گریه کرد
wet	wet	wet	تر کرد
win	won	won	برد
wind	wound	wound	زخم زد
*wring	wrung	wrung	چرخاند
write	wrote	written	نوشت

Part IV

PATTERNS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

1. Three Principal Parts the Same.

hit	hit	hit
quit	quit	quit
split	split	split
bet	bet	bet
let	let	let
set	set	set
put	put	put
cut	cut	cut
shut	shut	shut

bid	bid	bid
hurt	hurt	hurt
burst	burst	burst
cost	cost	cost
shed	shed	shed
spread	spread	spread
cast	cast	cast

2. Last Two Principal Parts the Samea. Final Consonant Change Only

have	had	had
make	made	made
build	built	built
bend	bent	bent
spend	spent	spent
send	sent	sent

b. Vowel Change Only

meet	met	met
read	read	read
bleed	bled	bled
feed	fed	fed
lead	led	led
light	lit	lit
slide	slid	slid
sit	sat	sat
shoot	shot	shot
hold*	held	held
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
find	found	found
wind	wound	wound
bind	bound	bound
dig	dug	dug
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck

c. Vowel Change - Addition of -t or -d

sleep	slept	slept	mean	meant	meant
keep	kept	kept	leave	left	left
creep	crept	crept			
weep	wept	wept	flee	fled	fled
			tell	told	told
think	thought	thought	sell	sold	sold
teach	taught	taught			
buy	bought	bought	lose	lost	lost
catch	caught	caught			
fight	fought	fought	hear	heard	heard
seek	sought	sought	understand	understood	understood

3. Three Principal Parts Differ to Some Extenta. No Similarity

be	was	been
go	went	gone
do	did	done

b. Vowel Change - Addition of -n

arise	arose	arisen	ride	rode	ridden
drive	drove	driven	rise	rose	risen
fly	flew	flown			

c. Vowel Change - No -n

sing	sang	sung	swim	swam	swum
ring	rang	rung			
drink	drank	drunk	begin	began	begun

d. First and Third Vowels Similar

blow	blew	blown	run	ran	run
know	knew	known	come	came	come
grow	grew	grown			
throw	threw	thrown	eat	ate	eaten
			give	gave	given
			see	saw	seen
			draw	drew	drawn

e. Second and Third Vowels Similar

break	broke	broken	tear	tore	torn
speak	spoke	spoken	wear	wore	worn
choose	chose	chosen	swear	swore	sworn
steal	stole	stolen	bear	bore	born
			get	got	got (gotten)
			forget	forgot	forgotten

Part V

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATIONS

(These are examples of standard conjugations.)

Verb: To Be (Be: Simple Form)Present Tense

I am	we are
you are	you are
he, she, it is	they are

Present Perfect Tense

I have been	we have been
you have been	you have been
he has been	they have been

Past Tense

I was	we were
you were	you were
he was	they were

Past Perfect Tense

I had been	we had been
you had been	you had been
he had been	they had been

Future Tense

I will (shall) be	we will (shall) be
you will be	you will be
he will be	they will be

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been	we will (shall) have been
you will have been	you will have been
he will have been	they will have been

Verb: To Walk (Walk: Simple Form)Present Tense

I walk	we walk
you walk	you walk
he, she, it walks	they walk

Present Perfect Tense

I have walked	we have walked
you have walked	you have walked
he has walked	they have walked

Past Tense

I walked	we walked
you walked	you walked
he walked	they walked

Past Perfect Tense

I had walked	we had walked
you had walked	you had walked
he had walked	they had walked

Future Tense

I will (shall) walk	we will (shall) walk
you will walk	you will walk
he will walk	they will walk

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have walked	we will (shall) have walked
you will have walked	you will have walked
he will have walked	they will have walked

Verb: To Walk (Progressive Form)Present Tense

I am walking
 you are walking
 he, she, it is walking

we are walking
 you are walking
 they are walking

Past Tense

I was walking
 you were walking
 he was walking

we were walking
 you were walking
 they were walking

Future Tense

I will (shall) be walking
 you will be walking
 he will be walking

we will (shall) be walking
 you will be walking
 they will be walking

Present Perfect Tense

I have been walking
 you have been walking
 he has been walking

we have been walking
 you have been walking
 they have been walking

Past Perfect Tense

I had been walking
 you had been walking
 he had been walking

we had been walking
 you had been walking
 they had been walking

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been walking
 you will have been walking
 he will have been walking

we will (shall) have been walking
 you will have been walking
 they will have been walking

Verb: To See (Passive Voice)Present Tense

I am seen
 you are seen
 he, she, it is seen

we are seen
 you are seen
 they are seen

Past Tense

I was seen
you were seen
he was seen

we were seen
you were seen
they were seen

Future Tense

I will (shall) be seen
you will be seen
he will be seen

we will (shall) be seen
you will be seen
they will be seen

Present Perfect Tense

I have been seen
you have been seen
he has been seen

we have been seen
you have been seen
they have been seen

Past Perfect Tense

I had been seen
you had been seen
he had been seen

we had been seen
you had been seen
they had been seen

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been seen
you will have been seen
he will have been seen

we will (shall) have been seen
you will have been seen
they will have been seen

Verb: To Be (Subjunctive Mood)

(occasionally used in conditional or contrary-to-the-fact situations)

Present Tense

(If) I be
(If) you be
(If) he, she, it be

(If) we be
(If) you be
(If) they be

Past Tense

(If) I were
(If) you were
(If) he, she, it were

(If) we were
(If) you were
(If) they were

Part VI

FOUR IMPORTANT SPELLING RULES

There are four spelling rules which will help you spell thousands of words.

Rule 1. Words Ending in Silent -e.

SHORT RULE

Before a vowel, drop the -e.
Before a consonant, let it be.

When a word ends in silent -e, drop the -e before a suffix beginning with a vowel, but retain it before one beginning with a consonant.

Notice what happens to the final -e in the following words when a suffix is added.

close	closed	closing
take	taker	taking
arrange	arrangement	arranging

Rule 2. Final Consonants

C = Consonant
V = Vowel

SHORT RULE

Double one C after one V
if it ac'cented be.

When a word ends in a single consonant after a single vowel in an accented syllable, you double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Notice what happens in these words of one syllable:

stop	stopped	stopping	stopper
begin		beginning	beginner
help	helped	helping	helper

Now look at these words:

ship	shipped	shipping	shipment
------	---------	----------	----------

The same general rule applies to words of more than one syllable if the accent falls on the last syllable.

prefer'	preferred	preferring
refer'	referred	referring

But look at these words:

prefer'	préférable
refer'	référence

They end in a single consonant with a single vowel before it and are accented on the last syllable. But the final consonant is not doubled before the suffix even though it begins with a vowel.

Notice what happens to the accent in these words when the suffix is added; it is shifted forward. When the accent does not remain on the syllable, the final consonant is usually not doubled before a suffix.

The final consonant in any word is doubled before a suffix only under these conditions:

- a. The word must end in one consonant with one vowel before it.
- b. If the word has more than one syllable, the accent must be on the last syllable and remain on the same syllable.
- c. The suffix must begin with a vowel.

Rule 3. Final -y

SHORT RULE
After a consonant, -y becomes -i.
After a vowel, -y stays -y.

If a consonant comes before final -y, -y changes to -i before all suffixes except -ing.

If a vowel comes before -y, -y does not change.

Notice these words with a consonant before final -y:

carry	carried	carries	carrying
marry	married	marries	marrying
study	studied	studies	studying

Notice these words with a vowel before final -y:

delay	delayed	delays	delaying
journey	journeyed	journeys	journeying
employ	employed	employs	employing

Notice these exceptions:

day	daily	
lay	laid	lain
pay	paid	

Rule 4. ei and ie

SHORT RULE

Write i before e except after c
or when sounded like /e/ as in
neighbor and weigh.

Notice these principal situations in which the ei - ie problem arises:

a. i before e (This covers most of the problem words.)

believe	piece
friend	niece

b. e before i after c

deceive	receipt
receive	ceiling

c. e before i when sounded like /e/

eight
neighbor
weigh

Notice these exceptions:

either	their	foreign
neither	seize	leisure

Part VII

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS

aren't	(are not)
can't	(cannot)
couldn't	(could not)
didn't	(did not)
doesn't	(does not)
don't	(do not)
haven't	(have not)
he'll	(he will)
I'm	(I am)
I'll	(I will or I shall)
isn't	(is not)
it's	(it is)
let's	(let us)
mustn't	(must not)
shouldn't	(should not)
that's	(that is)
they're	(they are)
we'll	(we will or we shall)
we're	(we are)
what's	(what is)
won't	(will not)
we've	(we have)
who's	(who is)
wouldn't	(would not)
you'll	(you will)
you're	(you are)
you've	(you have)

INDEX

Adjectives, 85, 161

comparison of, 162
 descriptive, 161
 nouns as, 163
 position of, 85, 161
 possessive, 164

Adverbs, 161

comparison of, 162
 of time, 217-220

Alphabet, 282

Articles

definite, 57
 indefinite, 21

Auxiliaries

unstressed, 228

Be

in affirmative and negative
 sentences, 17-19, 49, 78, 82
 past tense, 216-217
 present tense, 15

Consonants

chart, 284
 ng / ŋ /, 201
 symbols and examples, 285

Contractions, 17, 297

Days of the Week, 58

Do

in affirmative and negative
 sentences, 109-112, 131-132, 134
 past tense, 264, 270
 present tense, 114, 270
 with action verbs, 109, 112

Greetings, 2-9

Have

present tense, 82

Imperative

commands or requests, 114
 softened, conversational forms
 of, 115

Months of the Year, 59

Nouns

compound, 164
 plural of, 15, 48

Prepositions

at, to, in, on, 136, 214

Progressive Verb Forms, 270-271

in affirmative and negative
 sentences, 183-185
 past tense, 240-241, 244
 present tense, 189

Pronouns

personal, 84, 164
 possessive, 84, 164
 subject, 84, 164

Question words

position of, 82, 137
how, 161
how many, 113, 137
what, 21, 213
what time, 60
when, 161
where, 137, 161, 213
who, 21, 42-43, 46-47
whose, 137
why, 82

Spelling rules, 294

Stress

of important words, 201

Telling time

civilian, 61
military, 62

There is/There are construction, 56

Time

adverbial expressions, 244
telling, 60-62

Verbs

action

in affirmative and negative
sentences, 82-84, 109-112
past tense, 241, 243, 244
present tense, 82-84
with do, 109-112

conjugation of, 291-293

irregular

principal parts, 287
patterns, 289

Vowels

pronunciation of, 39
symbols and examples, 286

Word order

in statements, 158
in questions, 158-159